

# Calendar No. 1537

86TH CONGRESS }  
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 1475

## RELATING TO THE ENTRY OF CERTAIN ALIENS

MAY 25, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H.J. Res. 678]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 678) relating to the entry of certain aliens, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

#### AMENDMENT

On page 9, renumber section 36 as section 37, and insert the following new section 36:

SEC. 36. For the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Ritsuko Mori (Susan Belinda Luther), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Luther, citizens of the United States.

#### PURPOSE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the joint resolution, as amended, is to grant to 34 minor children adopted or to be adopted by U.S. citizens the status of nonquota immigrants, which is the status normally enjoyed by the alien minor children of citizens of the United States. The joint resolution also enables the 22-year-old adopted child of U.S. citizens to enter the United States as a nonquota immigrant and further grants the status of permanent residence in the United States to two minor children adopted by U.S. citizens. The purpose of the amendment

is to include one beneficiary, in whose behalf S. 2790 was introduced in the Senate. The bill, S. 2790 will, therefore, be indefinitely postponed.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The following information concerning each case included in the joint resolution was contained in House Report 1470, 86th Congress, and in the files of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

*H.R. 3959, by Mr. Teague of California—Hisako Sakai*

The beneficiary is a 17-year-old orphan, a native and citizen of Japan, who was adopted in Japan in September of 1958 by her brother-in-law and sister, ages 35 and 33. The beneficiary's adoptive father is a sergeant in the U.S. Army where he has served for 14 years. Her adoptive mother is a lawfully resident alien in the United States. The beneficiary resides in Japan and is supported by her adoptive parents who are her only living relatives.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated May 5, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., May 5, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 3959) for the relief of Hisako Sakai, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 16-year-old adopted alien daughter of a citizen of the United States.

As a quota immigrant the alien would be chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE HISAKO SAKAI, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 3959

Information concerning this case was obtained from Sergeant and Mrs. Santiago Magana Juarez, the adoptive parents and brother-in-law and sister, respectively, of the beneficiary.

Hisako Sakai, a native and citizen of Japan, was born on February 3, 1943. She lives in Kyoto City, Japan, with an elderly lady who is caring for her. Miss Sakai has never been in the United States. She was legally adopted in Japan by Sergeant and Mrs. Juarez on September 13, 1958.

The beneficiary, who has attended elementary school for 8 years, is now attending a language school to learn English. She has never been employed and has no income. She is



being supported by her brother-in-law, who contributes about \$35 monthly for her support. She inherited property valued at \$500, and has a bank account of approximately \$200. She is single. Her parents are deceased.

Sergeant Santiago Magana Juarez, a native and citizen of the United States, was born on May 1, 1924. He is a high school graduate who is a radio repairman. Hatsuko Juarez, a native and citizen of Japan, was born on January 16, 1927. She is also a high school graduate. They live at 1099-B Poplar Street in Seaside, Calif. They were married in a Shinto ceremony in 1948, and were remarried by the American consul in Yokohama, Japan, on February 8, 1952. They have had no children. Sergeant First Class Juarez, who has served with the U.S. Army for 14 years, receives a monthly salary of \$390, which includes an allotment of \$77, together with rations and quarters allowance. Mrs. Juarez is a housewife who was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence at Seattle, Wash. on September 27, 1954. Their assets consist of furniture worth \$1,000, an automobile valued at \$700, and a bank account of \$725. His mother, two brothers, and three sisters, live in the United States. Mrs. Juarez has no living relatives other than the beneficiary.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 5, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of February 18, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Hisako Sakai, beneficiary of H.R. 3959, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Teague of California, on February 2, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Sfc. Santiago Magana Juarez, a citizen of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Kobe-Osaka, Japan, the beneficiary was born on February 2, 1943, at 679 Maruki-Zaimoku-cho, Anekoji-Agaru, Sakaimachi-dori, Nakagyo-Ku Kyoto. She is presently residing with a neighbor and depends upon Sergeant Juarez for support. The beneficiary's parents are both deceased, and no other members of her immediate family are residing in Japan. On September 13, 1958, she was legally adopted by Sergeant and Mrs. Juarez, who are her brother-in-law and sister. She graduated from junior high school in March 1958 and is no longer attending school. She has recently undergone a successful medical examination.

Since the beneficiary was over 14 years of age at the time she was adopted, she is not eligible to receive a special nonquota immigrant visa as an eligible orphan under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957.

The beneficiary is registered as of August 8, 1958 under the non-preference portion of the quota for Japan. Her adoptive father could

execute a petition, which, if approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, would entitle the beneficiary to fourth preference status under the quota. However, since both the nonpreference and fourth preference portions of the quota for Japan are heavily over-subscribed, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case under the above-mentioned portions of the quota.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Statement by Congressman Charles M. Teague to the Subcommittee on Immigration, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, in behalf of Hisako Sakai, beneficiary of H.R. 3959:

Mr. Chairman, and member of the committee, the purpose of this bill is to reunite the beneficiary with her adoptive parents, Sgt. Santiago Magana Juarez, U.S. citizen, and Mrs. Juarez, lawful permanent resident, residing in Seaside, Calif.

It is noted that Sergeant Juarez, a native and citizen of the United States, has served 14 years in the U.S. Army. It is noted also that Mrs. Juarez has no living relatives other than the beneficiary.

Hisako Sakai, the beneficiary, younger sister of Mrs. Juarez, was born February 3, 1943, in Japan. She is being supported by Sergeant Juarez, her adoptive father. The responsibility of maintaining two homes imposes a hardship on Sergeant and Mrs. Juarez. Mrs. Juarez, nee Hatsuko Sakai, born January 16, 1927, in Japan, is 16 years older than her sister, the beneficiary of this bill. There is a true mother-daughter relationship between them.

The adoptive parents were first wed in a Shinto ceremony in Japan in 1948, and were remarried by the American consul in Yokohama on February 8, 1952. No children have been born to them. Legal adoption of the beneficiary was accomplished by Sergeant and Mrs. Juarez in Japan on September 13, 1958, as shown in the attached certified translation of the accompanying Japanese court judgment, Kure branch, Hiroshima family court.

I am pleased to submit also to the committee a letter under date of January 29, 1959, over the signature of Sgt. Santiago M. Juarez, showing that through systematic savings adequate provision has been made for the beneficiary's travel to the United States and her welfare and education in this country. Meanwhile Hisako Sakia is studying English in preparation for living with her adoptive parents in the United States.

Because of family considerations, I respectfully request favorable action on H.R. 3959.

*H.R. 4113, by Mrs. Griffiths—Chrysavgi Kontopoulos*

The beneficiary is a 9-year-old native and citizen of Greece, residing in that country with her natural parents, a brother, and three sisters. She was adopted in Greece in 1955 by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens who have no natural children.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated March 30, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., March 30, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 4113) for the relief of Chrysavgi Kontopoulos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 8-year-old adopted daughter of citizens of the United States.

As a quota immigrant, the child would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CHRYSAVGI KONTOPOU-  
LOS, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 4113

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. James Kontos, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Greece, was born Chrysavgi Fefopoulos, on October 26, 1950. She resides with her natural parents in Valyra, Messinia, Greece. The beneficiary has one brother and three sisters. She was adopted in Athens, Greece, on August 18, 1955, by Mr. and Mrs. James Kontos, the beneficiary's uncle and aunt. At the time of the beneficiary's adoption, she assumed the name Kontopoulos, which was Mr. Kontos' name before he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

Since her adoption, the beneficiary has been supported by Mr. Kontos. She now receives \$58 a month, which Mr. Kontos assigned to her from his social security benefits. The child is the beneficiary of an approved visa petition according her fourth preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa. The latest available information indicates that numbers under this portion of the quota for Greece, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, are unavailable. She does not qualify for nonquota status as the adopted child of a citizen of the United States, since she was not resided with her adoptive parents for at least 2 years.

Mr. James Kontos was born in Greece in 1886. He entered the United States for permanent residence in 1906, and was naturalized as a citizen of this country in 1912. Mrs. Kontos was born in Greece in 1901. She entered the United States for permanent residence in 1920, and became a citizen through naturalization in 1926. Mr. and Mrs. Kontos were married in 1924. They have no children. Mr. Kontos retired in 1957 after operating his own restaurant for 10 years. He owns his home valued at \$30,000 and other real property valued at \$60,000. He derives an income of approximately \$7,000 a year from the rental of business properties.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, May 8, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of February 18, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Chrysavgi Kontopoulos, beneficiary of H.R. 4113, 86th Congress, introduced by Mrs. Griffiths on February 4, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. James Kontos, citizens of the United States for the purposes of section 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, that the beneficiary was born on October 10, 1950, at Valyra, Messenias, Greece, where she is presently residing with her natural parents. She attends the second grade of grammar school. Mrs. Kontos, the beneficiary's adoptive mother, is the sister of the natural mother. The beneficiary is the fourth of five children, and her father, who has a very small farm, permitted the adoption because of their poverty. The adoptive parents are providing financial support for the beneficiary and also for the family.

The beneficiary is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota as of October 14, 1955, the date upon which a petition was executed in her behalf by her adoptive parents. Although the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, was in effect at the time the visa petition was approved, it was not possible to process her case under section 4(a)(8) inasmuch as the great volume of fourth preference petitions received by the Embassy made it impossible to process cases with a registration priority later than December 31, 1953. While assurances had been verified in connection with an application for consideration of the beneficiary as an eligible orphan under section 5(b) of the Refugee Relief Act, the special nonquota numbers available under that act were exhausted before action could be taken on her application. Since the beneficiary is living with her natural parents, she could not be considered an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957.

In view of the oversubscription of the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the beneficiary's application under the above-mentioned portion of the quota.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Statement by the Honorable Martha W. Griffiths, 17th District, Michigan, in behalf of H.R. 4113 for the relief of Chrysavgi Kontopoulos:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, you are being asked today to approve a bill that will permit a 10-year-old little girl to come to America and live a life free from want and poverty.



Mr. and Mrs. James Kontos, constituents of mine, were born in Greece. Many years ago they immigrated to the United States, he becoming a citizen in 1912, she in 1926. They have never had any children of their own. Through hard work and thrift the Kontos have accumulated a home and property. Over the years they have helped many people but a trip to Greece in the early 1950's showed them a very real opportunity to be of service. There they found Chrysavgi, the fourth of five children of Mrs. Kontos' sister, living on a very small poor farm. Due to poverty the Kontos were permitted to adopt this little girl, then 5 years old. Since her adoption on October 14, 1955, the child has been supported by the Kontos. She receives \$58 a month which Mr. Kontos assigned to her from his social security benefits. He has provided financial support for her family also.

Naturally the Kontos want their child with them. She was registered too late to be processed under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 and she is not considered an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957.

This child is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota. She has already waited 5 years to join her new parents in this country and a protracted period of waiting must still be anticipated.

The Kontos are not young in years, but they are young in heart, and well able to give this child a wonderful home and they want to do so now in the formative years of the child's life.

It is sincerely hoped that you will give your approval to this bill.

*H.R. 4471, by Mr. Holland—Janko Tomas Baic*

The beneficiary is a 17-year-old native and citizen of Yugoslavia, residing in that country with his natural parents, two brothers and two sisters. He was adopted in Yugoslavia in 1957 by his uncle and aunt, citizens of the United States.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated May 5, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., May 5, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 4471) for the relief of Janko Tomas Baic, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 17-year-old adopted alien son of U.S. citizens. The bill provides that the parents of the

beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JANKO TOMAS BAIC,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 4471

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. George Baic, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Yugoslavia, was born on April 26, 1942. He attended elementary school for 8 years and an electrical trade school for 1 year. He is single and resides at Zagreb, Yugoslavia. His parents, two brothers, and two sisters reside in Karlovac, Yugoslavia. The beneficiary was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Baic on June 29, 1957, at Karlovac, Yugoslavia. He has no income or assets and is supported by his adoptive parents, who send him \$300 per year.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, George Baic, was born on June 21, 1901, in Yugoslavia. He entered the United States on December 11, 1923, and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on November 18, 1941. He has been employed as a grinder by the United States Steel Corp., Duquesne, Pa., since September 15, 1925. His income in 1958 was \$6,000. Mr. Baic is the beneficiary's uncle.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Mary Baic, whose maiden name was Megalic, was born on March 4, 1914, in Yugoslavia. She entered the United States on November 22, 1929, and became a citizen of this country through her father's naturalization. Mrs. Baic has been employed as a baker's helper by the Vienna Baking Co., McKeesport, Pa., since February 16, 1955, at a salary of \$44 weekly.

Mr. and Mrs. Baic were married on April 22, 1934, at Rankin, Pa. No children have been born to them. Mr. Baic was previously married to Rose Salopec. That marriage was terminated by Rose Salopec's death on December 21, 1933. No children were born of that marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Baic reside at 2116 Pennsylvania Avenue, Duquesne, Pa. Their assets consist of cash savings in the amount of approximately \$5,000, bonds amounting to \$18,000, household furnishings valued at \$4,000, their home in Duquesne valued at \$22,000, and a 1958 Pontiac valued at approximately \$2,000.

A petition filed in the beneficiary's behalf by his adoptive parents to grant him fourth preference in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved by this Service on September 19, 1957. However, the fourth preference portion of the quota for Yugoslavia, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is oversubscribed.

On April 10, 1959, the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, April 10, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of February 18, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Janko Tomas Baic, beneficiary of H.R. 4471, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Holland on February 12, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. George Baic, U.S. citizens, for the purposes of section 101(a) (27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and would deny the natural parents of the beneficiary any right, privilege, or status acquired by virtue of such parentage under the act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the beneficiary was born on April 26, 1942, at Brajak, Yugoslavia, and is presently residing there with his natural parents. He has preliminarily qualified as an intending immigrant and is registered as a farmer. He satisfactorily completed a medical examination in May 1958.

The beneficiary is registered as of July 13, 1953, under the fourth preference portion of the Yugoslav quota which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to his case.

A letter recently received by the Department from Mr. and Mrs. George Baic, states that the beneficiary was adopted in Yugoslavia under a decree dated June 29, 1957. Since the beneficiary was over 14 years of age at the time he was adopted he would not qualify as an adopted child under section 101(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or as an eligible orphan under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957.

Sincerely yours.

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Statement of Congressman Elmer J. Holland in behalf of Janko Tomas Baic, H.R. 4471, pending before Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Committee on the Judiciary:

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I should like to express my deep interest in the bill which I have introduced in behalf of Janko Tomas Baic, H.R. 4471, now pending before your subcommittee.

This young man was legally adopted in the Yugoslavian courts on June 29, 1957, at Karlovac, Yugoslavia, by Mr. and Mrs. George Baic, residents of my congressional district, who live at 2116 Pennsylvania Avenue, Duquesne, Pa. Janko is the nephew of George Baic.

Mr. and Mrs. Baic have never had any children of their own. They have always wanted a son and are most anxious that the boy come to the United States.

They own property in the city of Duquesne and are financially able to take this young man into their home as their own son, and give him an excellent future. They are sup-

porting Janko regularly, and in the event of their death, he would fall heir to their possessions.

This boy has been shunted back and forth between his relatives in Yugoslavia since his own natural parents are ill and unable to take care of him. Most of the time he has been living with an older brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Baic are living for the day when their adopted son will be coming to the United States. They are fine people in every respect and the presence of the boy would do much to bring them comfort in their declining years.

I would deeply appreciate your favorable action on this bill.

*H.R. 4982, by Mr. Scherer—Allison Lee Hudson (also known as Kazuka Shima)*

The beneficiary is an 11-year-old orphan, a native and citizen of Japan, who was adopted in that country in 1958 by U.S. citizens who have no natural children but have two other adopted children, ages 1 and 5. The younger children have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The beneficiary's adoptive father is a career member of the U.S. Air Force. In April of 1959 her adoptive mother was evacuated to the United States by the Air Force because of the serious illness of one of their children, and the beneficiary was issued a visitor's visa to accompany her adoptive father when he was transferred to the United States a month later.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated May 29, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., May 29, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 4982) for the relief of Allison Lee Hudson, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Baltimore, Md. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status on the 10-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the child would be chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

As introduced in the House of Representatives, the bill provided for the beneficiary's admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant. However, the bill was amended in the House of Representatives inasmuch as the beneficiary is presently in the United States.



MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ALLISON LEE HUDSON,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 4982

Information concerning this case was obtained from Sgt. Charles Edward Hudson and his wife, Kathryn, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, who has been known as Kazuka Shima, was born on November 10, 1948, in Fukuoka, Japan, and is a citizen of that country. She was adopted by Sergeant and Mrs. Hudson through court proceedings on September 2, 1958, in Fukuoka. She resides with her adoptive parents at Route 2, Mimosa Avenue, Clinton, Md. Before her adoption, the beneficiary had resided at the Sisters of Visitation Orphanage in Fukuoka. Her natural parents are deceased. The beneficiary attended the first grade of elementary school in Japan. She has no brothers or sisters.

The beneficiary, accompanied by her adoptive father, entered the United States on May 7, 1959, at Honolulu, T.H., as a visitor for 6 months.

Charles Edward Hudson was born on December 28, 1934, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Kathryn Lamott Bennet on December 4, 1954 at the Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska. This is his only marriage and of which no children have been born. He is a career soldier having enlisted in the U.S. Air Force on May 6, 1952. He has returned to the United States from a tour of duty in Japan and is stationed at the Andrews Air Force Base, Md. He has attained the rank of staff sergeant and earns \$350 per month from his military service. His parents and a brother reside in Clinton, Md.

Mrs. Kathryn Lamott Hudson, who has also been known as Kathryn Lamott Haralson, was born on March 31, 1926 in Macomb, Ill. She has been previously married. Her previous marriage terminated by divorce. No children were born to her. She is a housewife. Her mother resides in Macomb, Ill.

Mrs. Hudson, accompanied by their two other adopted children, Amy and Tommy, entered the United States on April 19, 1959, at the Travis Air Force Base, Calif. Amy, age 10 months, and Tommy, age 5 years, are citizens of Japan and were adopted in Fukuoka, Japan, on July 11 and October 15, 1958, respectively. They were admitted for permanent residence at the time of their entry into the United States.

As Sergeant and Mrs. Hudson have already adopted two orphans overseas who are not related to the beneficiary, they were not able for that reason to bring the beneficiary to the United States under the provisions of section 4, Public Law 316, 85th Congress.

On June 2, 1959, the Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, June 2, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to the Department's letter of May 5, 1959, furnishing a report, as requested in your letter of March 11, 1959, in the case of Allison L. Hudson, beneficiary of H.R. 4982, 86th Congress.

It appears from information recently received from the American consulate at Fukuoka, Japan, that early in April 1959 one of the three adopted children of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson became seriously ill and was evacuated by the Air Force to the United States accompanied by Mrs. Hudson. On April 29, 1959, Mr. Hudson notified the consulate that he had received orders for departure to the United States and requested assistance in preventing the further separation of his family due to his transfer and the ineligibility of the beneficiary to receive an immigrant visa. Consequently, a nonimmigrant temporary visitor visa was issued to the beneficiary on April 30, 1959, to enable her to accompany her adoptive father who was under military orders to leave Fukuoka on May 4, 1959, for a change of station in the Washington, D.C., area.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Scherer, the author of H.R. 4982, submitted the following letter in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., April 2, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*Washington, D.C.*

DEAR COLLEAGUE: This is in reference to H.R. 4982, which I introduced February 24, 1959, on behalf of Allison Lee Hudson. I understand that the bill has been reached on the docket for consideration by Subcommittee No. 1.

Allison is an 11 year old Japanese-American girl, one of three children adopted by Staff Sergeant and Mrs. Charles E. Hudson, Jr., USAF, while on duty in Japan in 1958.

Under the provisions of Public Law 85-316 no more than two special nonquota immigrant visas can be issued to eligible orphans adopted by any one U.S. citizen and spouse unless necessary to prevent separation of brothers and sisters. This exception did not apply to Sergeant Hudson's adoptive children and he could receive visas for only two of his adoptive children. This law was not known to him until shortly before he first wrote me on October 14, 1958. In fact, they had planned to adopt four children.

I would appreciate very much your committee's favorable action on this bill, because it would permit Allison to remain with her family. She has a younger brother and sister and, from the information avail-

able to me, I believe that she is being brought up in a healthy emotional environment. I am satisfied that Allison will be taught to be a good citizen of this country and that she will benefit from our American way of life.

In addition, Sergeant Hudson and his wife are deeply attached to this child and I would feel that it would be a real injustice to remove her from their family because they were not aware of a technicality in the law.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON H. SCHERER.

*H.R. 5298, by Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts—Stavros Panagiotis Orfan*

The beneficiary is a 17-year-old native and citizen of Greece who resides in that country with an uncle. His natural parents, a brother, and a sister also reside in Greece. He was adopted in 1955 by his aunt and uncle, U.S. citizens.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated January 5, 1960, reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., January 5, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 5298) for the relief of Stavros Orfan, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 17-year-old adopted son of a U.S. citizen. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE STAVROS ORFAN, BENE-  
FICIARY OF H.R. 5298

Information concerning the case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Egnatis Orfan, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiary's name at birth was Stavros Panagiotis Koutsas. He is a native and citizen of Greece and was born on June 2, 1942, in Pterounda, Mytelene Island. He was adopted by the sponsors in the Court of First Instance, Mytelene Island, Greece, on May 6, 1955, at which time his

name was changed to Stavroe Panagiotis Orfan. He is the oldest of three children of Panagiotis Koutsas and his wife, Elaine, nee Gabriel, who agreed to the adoption. The female sponsor is the sister of the beneficiary's blood mother. The beneficiary, who has never been in the United States, lives with friends at 72 Acropolis Street, Terma, Ano Dafanis, Athens, Greece. He completed 8 years of grade school in his native village and is now attending a school in Athens, Greece, where he is taking a course in mechanical engineering.

The beneficiary has never been employed for wages and is supported by the income from property in Greece belonging to his adoptive mother and by money and packages sent to him by his adoptive parents. His blood parents and his brother and sister live in Pterounda, Mytelene Island, Greece. He has no near relatives in the United States other than his adoptive parents.

The beneficiary's adoptive father filed a petition in his behalf to accord him fourth preference quota status under the quota for Greece at the Boston office of this Service on June 29, 1955, which was approved on August 25, 1955. His adoptive father received information dated November 13, 1959, from the American Embassy, consular section, Athens, that his adoptive son was not eligible for consideration as a nonquota immigrant under Public Law 86-363 inasmuch as he had not registered prior to December 31, 1953, and that his adoptive son would experience a long waiting period before he could expect to receive an immigrant visa under the fourth preference of the quota.

Mr. Egnatis Christos Orfan, the male sponsor and adoptive father, whose family name in Greece was Orfanethes or Orfanides, was born on Mytelene Island, Greece, on October 3, 1897. He entered the United States for permanent residence in 1913 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization in Boston, Mass., on May 6, 1935. At the time he was naturalized he changed his name to Egnatis Christos Orfan. The female sponsor, nee Despina Gabriel or Gavril, was born on October 9, 1918 in Pterounda, Mytelene Island, Greece. She was admitted into the United States for permanent residence on May 19, 1954, and became a naturalized citizen of this country in Boston, Mass., on December 30, 1957. They were married in Pterounda, Mytelene Island, Greece, on August 19, 1953, and Mrs. Orfan has testified that this is her only marriage. The male sponsor was previously married in Haverhill, Mass., in February 1923 to Kleonike Papoutsi, a native and citizen of Greece. This marriage was terminated by a divorce obtained by his wife in Lawrence, Mass., in January 1929. There were no children from his first marriage nor have the sponsors any children from their marriage. The sponsors have stated that they have been informed that it is not possible for them to have children and for that reason they adopted the beneficiary.



The male sponsor is self-employed as the proprietor of a hat cleaning and shoeshine business at 104 Summer Street, Boston, Mass., from which he derives an average weekly income of \$100. The female sponsor is employed as a clothing finisher by the Plymouth Clothing Co., 500 Dover Street, Boston, Mass., and her weekly wages average about \$60. They live in their own home at 122 Langdon Avenue, Watertown, Mass. The family assets consist of the two-family home in which they live, valued at \$23,000, which has an encumbrance of \$11,000; household goods and personal possessions, valued at \$4,000; business equipment, valued at \$4,500; a 1953 automobile, valued at \$600, and bank accounts of over \$3,800. In addition to the foregoing, the female sponsor owns a one-seventh interest in land, buildings, olive trees, and fruit trees on Mytelene Island, Greece, valued at \$5,000 and a lot of land in Athens, Greece, valued at \$2,500. In addition to their wages, they receive \$100 a month from the rental of an apartment in their home.

The male sponsor was ordered to appear in court in Cambridge, Mass., on November 17, 1948, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. After appearance in court and on the return of the goods, his case was placed on file. He explained this conviction by stating that he had purchased a typewriter at his place of employment for \$25 from a person he knew for several years without knowledge that it had been stolen. Mr. Orfan registered for military service during World War I in Laconia, N.H., but was never called for service. He also registered for military service during World War II with a local board in Boston, Mass., and was classified I(c).

The female sponsor informed an officer of this Service that she had been refused an immigrant visa to come to the United States at the American consulate in Athens, Greece, in August 1953 because that consulate had evidence that she had been a member of a political organization; that sometime in 1949, she had been brought before the police authorities in Athens, Greece, where she was then living, and was accused of having been a member of a political organization, which she denied; that after being questioned by the police authorities in Athens, Greece, she had signed a statement without knowledge of the contents; that when she applied for an immigrant visa in August 1953, she learned that the statement she had signed in 1949 showed she had been a member of a political organization; that she had no idea what specific organization was mentioned in the statement; that she had then stated at the American consulate in Athens, Greece, that it was not true that she was ever a member of a political organization and asked for a further investigation to clear her name because she knew it could be proved she had never been a member of any political organization; that an investigation had been conducted by the police authorities in her native village which cleared her of ever having belonged to any political organization and this information was forwarded to the police in Athens who then notified the Ameri-

can consulate that the accusations against her were not true; that she was then asked to appear at the American consulate in Athens, Greece, where she was informed that the charges against her had been cleared and that she would be issued an immigrant visa; that she was issued an immigrant visa at the American consulate in Athens, Greece, on May 13, 1954, and used that visa to gain admission to the United States for permanent residence at the port of New York on May 19, 1954.

On November 19, 1959, the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 19, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for a report in the case of Stavros Orfan, beneficiary of H.R. 5298, 86th Congress, introduced by Mrs. Rogers on March 4, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Ignatius Orfan, a citizen of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, the beneficiary was born on June 30, 1942, at Pterounda, Mytilini, Greece. His parents and younger brother and sister are living on the family farm on the island of Lesbos. Since 1955 the beneficiary has been living with his uncle, Evangelos Gavriel, at Ano Nea Smyrna, Athens, in order to be near the source of his visa application and not because his natural parents could not support him.

The beneficiary has completed grammar school. At the present time he does not attend school or engage in any work. His adoptive mother is his natural mother's sister. He was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Orfan about 4 years ago. In addition to the money sent by Mr. and Mrs. Orfan for the beneficiary's support, he receives some income from property owned by Mr. Orfan on the island of Lesbos. The beneficiary stated that if he is permitted to go to the United States he will continue his schooling and help his adoptive father in his shop.

On September 25, 1959, the beneficiary was found medically qualified to receive a visa.

The beneficiary is registered as of June 29, 1955, under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, he must anticipate an indefinite period of waiting before active consideration could be given to his case.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 5480, by Mr. Teague of Texas—Maria Papaconstantinou*

The beneficiary is a 5-year-old native and citizen of Greece who resides in that country with her natural parents and their five other children. She was adopted in Greece in 1958 by her great uncle and aunt, ages 59 and 43, who are U.S. citizens.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated May 18, 1959, reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., May 18, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 5480) for the relief of Maria Papaconstantinou, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Houston, Tex., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 4-year-old adopted alien daughter of U.S. citizens. It also would provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The beneficiary does not qualify for nonquota status in the issuance of an immigrant visa under the provisions of Public Law 85-316 as she is not an orphan nor has she resided with the adopting parents for 2 years. As a quota immigrant, the child would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIA PAPACONSTAN-  
TINOU, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 5480

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Megas, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are the sponsors of the bill.

Maria Papaconstantinou is a 4-year-old child, a native, citizen, and resident of Greece, who was born on May 29, 1955. She has never been in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Megas adopted the beneficiary on May 25, 1958, in the Court of First Instance of Athens, Greece, Fifth Division. She is the child of Basil Papaconstantinou and his wife, Athanasia. They are in Greece, and due to their poor economic condition and for the betterment of the beneficiary have agreed to the adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene A. Megas are citizens of the United States and reside in Beaumont, Tex. Mr. Megas was born in Skopi, Tripolis, Greece, on April 15, 1900, and was

naturalized on March 9, 1931, in the U.S. district court at Beaumont, Tex. Mrs. Megas was born in Belton, Tex., on April 28, 1916. They were married in Houston, Tex., on January 26, 1936. Neither had been previously married, and they have no children of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Megas are self-employed as the owners of the Schooner Cafe, Beaumont, Tex., and receive an annual income of approximately \$15,000 from their business. Their assets, valued at \$150,000, consist of a restaurant, home, furnishings, automobile, and five residential rental units. They contribute regularly to the beneficiary's support and maintenance.

On June 4, 1959, the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., June 4, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter dated March 18, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Maria Papaconstantinou, beneficiary of H.R. 5480, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Teague on March 9, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the natural-born alien child of Mr. Eugene A. and Antigone Megas, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act provided that her natural parents shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under that act.

According to information which has been received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, Maria Papaconstantinou, who was born on May 28, 1955, at Kakouri, Tripolis, Greece, where she resides with her natural parents, recently called at the Embassy accompanied by her father. She appears to be quite healthy and is a highly attractive child. Maria's father stated that he has one son and five daughters and that he owns a small farm and augments his income by working as a farm laborer on other farms, but that his income is scarcely sufficient to support the family. Mr. and Mrs. Megas of 959, Hazel Street, Beaumont, Tex., who have adopted Maria are his uncle and aunt. He indicated that the initial stimulus for her adoption came from them and that the offer of adoption was accepted because of his poverty and the size of his family. He indicated further that Mr. and Mrs. Megas had no children of their own; however, they wanted a girl and since Maria is the youngest child in the family and more readily adaptable to the change, they selected her. Before Mr. and Mrs. Megas adopted her, he said that they sent money at intervals to aid the family and that now they are providing money and clothing regularly. According to Maria's father, his family would be unable to survive without their help. He related the fact that Maria knows she may go to the United States and is happy in the knowledge. As the beneficiary of an approved visa petition according her preference status under the provisions of section 203(a)(4) of the act, she is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota as of November 24, 1958. Maria underwent a medical examination on April 10, 1959, and was found to be medically eligible to receive a visa.



Since the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota is heavily oversubscribed, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to Maria's application for an immigrant visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 5484, by Mr. Yates—Carmen Alicna Campos*

The beneficiary is a 19-year-old orphan, a native and citizen of the Philippine Islands. She was adopted in that country in 1948 by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated July 8, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., July 8, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 5484) for the relief of Carmen Alicna Campos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 18-year-old adopted daughter of United States citizens, who are her aunt and uncle.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING,  
*Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CARMEN ALICNA  
CAMPOS, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 5484

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. Luis Vergara Campos, the adoptive father of the beneficiary.

Carmen Alicna Campos, formerly Carmen Alicna, a native and citizen of the Philippines, was born on January 3, 1941. In a proceeding before the Court of the First Instance, at San Fernando, La Union, Philippines, on February 11, 1948, she was declared to be the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Vergara Campos of Chicago, Ill. She is one of four daughters born to Pedro Alicna and his wife, Catalina, a sister of Luis Vergara Campos. Mr. and Mrs. Alicna are deceased. Her three sisters, ages 10, 19, and 21 years, are natives and citizens of the Philippines. The beneficiary and her sisters reside in Tubao, La Union, Philippines, with the family of Ricardo Campos, who is a relative of Luis

Vergara Campos. She has completed 10 years of school, is unmarried, is unemployed, and has no assets. The adoptive parents contribute approximately \$320 a year for her support.

A petition filed by the adoptive parents to accord the beneficiary fourth preference quota status in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved on May 7, 1954. The American Embassy in Manila, in a letter dated November 27, 1954, informed Mr. and Mrs. Campos that the beneficiary's priority registration date is January 26, 1948, based on an earlier application for the issuance of a visa. A second petition filed by the adoptive parents to accord the beneficiary fourth preference quota status was approved on January 30, 1958. The latest available information indicates that quota numbers under the fourth preference portion of the quota for the Philippines, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, are unavailable.

Mr. and Mrs. Campos reside at 7223 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mr. Campos was born on August 2, 1900, at Tubao, La Union, Philippines, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on February 4, 1947. Mrs. Campos was born on June 2, 1910, at Cleveland, Ohio. They were married in 1942, at St. Louis, Mo. They have never had any children and the beneficiary is their only adopted child.

Mr. Campos is employed as a sewing machine operator at the Johnson Spring Cushion Co., 1735 West Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Campos is employed as a hand finisher at the B. & R. Dress Co., 210 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. They have an average joint income of \$500 a month. Their assets consist of an automobile and personal effects valued at \$2,000 and savings in the amount of \$10,000.

On May 29, 1959, the Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 29, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: Reference is made to your letter of April 9, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Carmen A. Campos, beneficiary of H.R. 5484, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Yates on March 9, 1959. The bill provides that, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Carmen Alicna Campos, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Luis Vergara Campos, American citizens.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Manila, Philippines, the beneficiary was born at Tubao, La Union, Philippines, on January 3, 1941, and is single. Her blood parents are said to be deceased and she was legally adopted when she was 7 years old by her maternal uncle, Louis Vergara Campos, and his

wife in the Philippines on February 11, 1948. She was registered on the quota waiting list as an intending immigrant under the non-preference portion of the Philippine quota on January 26, 1948. Since a quota number was not available for her use due to the over-subscribed condition of the Philippine quota, the beneficiary's adoptive parents were unable to take her to the United States upon their return, approximately 6 months after receiving legal custody. She has not resided with her adoptive parents subsequent to their departure from the Philippines.

On May 7, 1954, a visa petition was approved on behalf of the beneficiary according her fourth preference status under the Philippine quota. On January 10, 1958, another fourth preference petition was approved on her behalf. In the meantime, inquiries were made by interested parties as to the possibility of the beneficiary being issued a nonimmigrant visa. Because of her registration on the quota waiting list, the approved visa petitions for immigrant status, her lack of any ties in the Philippines, and her family and financial ties in the United States, she was not considered a bona fide nonimmigrant. A nonimmigrant visa application was not pursued.

After the passage of the act of September 11, 1957, the case was again reviewed to determine if the beneficiary might qualify as a child within the meaning provided in section 101(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, for the purposes of section 101(a)(27)(A) of that act. To be accorded such status, as you know, a nonquota immigrant visa petition would have to be filed and approved in Miss Campos' behalf. However, since she had resided only about 6 months with her adoptive parents, it was apparent that she did not meet the 2-year residence requirement specified in section 101(b)(1)(E). Moreover, as Miss Campos was over 14 years of age at the time she could not qualify as an eligible orphan under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957.

The beneficiary is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Philippine quota which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, there would be a protracted waiting period before a visa could be issued to her without the benefit of private legislation.

The Embassy is unaware of any disqualifying factor other than her present ineligibility for nonquota status.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Yates submitted the following letter in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., April 4, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, House Judiciary Committee,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The beneficiary of H.R. 5484 is Carmen Alicna Campos, a native and citizen of the Philippines, who was born on January 3, 1941. She was adopted on January 7, 1948, at the age of 7 by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Luis Vergara Campos, of Chicago, Ill., who are citizens of the United States. Her parents are both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Campos have never had children, and the beneficiary is their only child.

Passage of this bill will reunite the Campos family and I hope that favorable action will be taken.

Sincerely yours,

SIDNEY R. YATES,  
*Member of Congress.*

*H.R. 6020, by Mr. Clark—Ivica Basic*

The beneficiary is a 14-year-old native and citizen of Yugoslavia, residing in that country with his natural parents who are unable to support him because of ill health. He was adopted in Yugoslavia in December of 1958 by distant relatives, U.S. citizens.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated May 7, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 7, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6020) for the relief of Ivica Vasic, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 13-year-old adopted alien son of U.S. citizens. The bill would further provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE IVICA BASIC, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 6020

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Nogich, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Yugoslavia, was born on August 5, 1945. He completed 8 years of elementary school and is in the first year of high school. The beneficiary is single and resides with his parents at Karlovac, Yugoslavia. He has no income or assets and is supported by his adoptive parents. The beneficiary, who is the son of Mrs. Nogich's cousin, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Nogich at Karlovac, Yugoslavia on December 12, 1958.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, Pete Nogich, was born in Yugoslavia on November 25, 1897. He entered the



United States on May 9, 1913, and became a citizen of this country through naturalization at Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 9, 1940. Mr. Nogich has been employed as a bundler by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., Aliquippa, Pa., since 1918. His present salary is \$6,100 a year. The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Catherine Nogich, is a citizen of the United States. She was born on February 12, 1909, at Wilmerding, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Nogich were married on November 24, 1928, at Rankin, Pa. Two children, John and Edward, who have reached their majority, were born of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Nogich's assets consist of their home at 2415 West Irwin Avenue, Aliquippa, Pa., valued at \$25,000 and in which they have a \$23,000 equity, cash in the amount of \$1,000, and household furnishings valued at \$3,000. Mr. and Mrs. Nogich contribute \$25 monthly toward the support of the beneficiary and his parents. It is indicated that the beneficiary's parents are unable to support him as his mother is afflicted with tuberculosis and his father is in poor physical condition.

On June 4, 1959, the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, June 4, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter dated March 31, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Ivica Basic, beneficiary of H.R. 6020, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Clark on March 24, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the natural born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Nogich, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act provided that his natural parents shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under that act.

According to information which has been received from the American Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Ivica (Ivan) Basic, who was born on August 5, 1945, at Karlovac, Yugoslavia, resides with his natural parents at Karlovac. He is registered under the nonpreference portion of the Yugoslav quota as of March 13, 1958, and there are no known grounds of ineligibility to receive a visa in his case.

As the adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Nogich, it appears that Ivica would be eligible for preference status under the provisions of section 203(a)(4) of the act. However, since the fourth preference portion of the Yugoslav quota is heavily oversubscribed, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to his application for an immigrant visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Clark submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

MARCH 31, 1960.

Mr. Chairman, I would like the committee to note the merits of H.R. 6020, a bill for the relief of Ivica Basic. Ivan is 14 years old and lives in Yugoslavia. His natural mother is afflicted with tuberculosis and his father is partially blind and a cripple. He is unable to support his son. Ivan was adopted by distant relatives in my district, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Nogich of Aliquippa, in 1958 and has been fully supported by them since that time. They are more than able to give this child a good home.

*H.R. 6212, by Mr. Clark—Mariano Vittorio Simeone*

The beneficiary is a 16-year-old orphan, a native and citizen of Italy, residing in that country in an orphanage. The beneficiary and his sister, now a lawfully resident alien in the United States, were adopted in Italy in 1957 by their uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children. The beneficiary's application for a visa was deferred because of suspected tuberculosis but on August 6, 1959, he was found medically qualified to receive a visa.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated June 12, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., June 12, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6212) for the relief of Mariano Vittorio Simeone, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 16-year-old adopted son of a U.S. citizen.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIANO VITTORIO  
SIMEONE, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 6212

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Floyd A. Simeone, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on April 23, 1943. He is an orphan and resides at the Istituto Le Suore Rose, an orphanage in Piedmont, Italy, where he is in the first year of high school. The beneficiary and his

sister, Assunta Anna, were adopted on April 6, 1957, in the Court of Appeals at Rome, Italy, by Floyd A. Simeone and his wife, Ida. The beneficiary has never been in the United States. His sister, Assunta Anna, who was born in Italy on April 4, 1944, entered the United States for permanent residence on April 12, 1958, and resides with her adoptive parents at 218 West Winter Avenue, New Castle, Pa.

Floyd A. Simeone, who is the beneficiary's uncle, was born in Italy on November 23, 1899. He entered the United States in 1912 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on May 25, 1944. Mr. Simeone has been engaged in the manufacture of fireworks by the Vitale Fireworks Co., New Castle, Pa., since 1932. His present salary is \$100 a week.

Ida Simeone was born on May 25, 1900, in Italy. She entered the United States in 1921 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on May 25, 1944.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd A. Simeone were married on October 29, 1921, at New Castle, Pa. No children have been born to them. Their assets consist of their home at 218 West Winter Avenue, New Castle, Pa., valued at \$21,000; real estate at 310 East Division Street, New Castle, valued at \$10,000; a savings account amounting to \$10,000; bonds valued at \$2,000; a 1958 Chevrolet, and a 1951 Oldsmobile. They receive \$90 monthly in rentals from their property at 310 East Division Street, New Castle, Pa.

On July 29, 1959, and September 3, 1959, respectively, the Acting Director and the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following reports on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 29, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter dated April 16, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Mariano Vittorio Simeone, beneficiary of H.R. 6212, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Clark on April 8, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the natural born alien child of Mr. Floyd Simeone, a citizen of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information which has been received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, Mariano Vittorio Simeone who was born on April 21, 1943, at Marzano Appio, Caserta, Italy, is an orphan and has resided at Istituto Maschile Le Rose Ausiliatrice, Piedimonte D'Alife, Caserta, since 1957. He previously resided at Palestra del Fanciullo at Cresa, Caserta. Mariano has had 5 years of elementary schooling and is attending the second year of secondary class. He also receives 2½ hours training daily as a metal worker. In February 1955, he applied for a special nonquota immigrant visa under the provisions of section 4(a)(5) of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, but was not found qualified as a "refugee." Mariano, who has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Simeone of

New Castle, Pa., is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota as of February 28, 1955. He was given a medical examination by the U.S. Public Health Service physician at the consulate general on May 5, 1959, and diagnosis in his case has been deferred pending further observation for 3 months of a suspected pulmonary condition. It should be mentioned that Mariano's sister Assunta Anna, who has also been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Simeone, was issued a visa under the provisions of section 4(b)(2)(A) of the act of September 11, 1957 (Public Law 85-316), by the consulate general on April 2, 1958.

Since the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota is heavily oversubscribed, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to Mariano's application for an immigrant visa. In view of the fact that it later may be determined that the provisions of section 212(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act are applicable to his case the committee may wish to amend the bill to provide relief for him of that ground of ineligibility to receive a visa. Upon the receipt of any additional information in this regard from the consulate general, I shall communicate with you again.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, September 3, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter dated April 16, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Mariano Vittorio Simeone, beneficiary of H.R. 6212, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Clark on April 8, 1959, and to Mr. Cavanaugh's letter to you dated July 29, 1959.

The physician who examined the beneficiary on May 5, 1959, deferred diagnosis for 3 months' observation of a suspected pulmonary condition. According to information recently received from the American consulate general at Naples, the beneficiary has been re-examined and on August 6, 1959, was passed by the U.S. Public Health Service physician as "Pulmonary calcification, class 'C'."

The beneficiary is thus not ineligible to receive a visa under section 212(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and there are no other grounds of ineligibility known at this time.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Clark submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

Mr. Chairman, I would like for you to note the merits of H.R. 6212, for the relief of Mariano Vittorio Simeone. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Simeone of New Castle, Pa., in my congressional district, adopted this boy after the death of his



parents. His father was Mr. Simeone's full brother. Mariano has absolutely no one in Italy to look after him and it is the Simeone's desire to have him come here as soon as possible. The Simeones are financially able to care for Mariano and this is to express the hope that the committee will act favorably.

*H.R. 6280, by Mr. Lesinski—Jadwiga Franciszka Wybraniec*

The beneficiary is a 13-year-old native and citizen of Poland; residing in that country with her parents, 4 brothers, and a sister. She was adopted in Poland in 1958 by her aunt and uncle, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated June 15, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., June 15, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6280) for the relief of Jadwiga Franciszka Wybraniec, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 12-year-old, adopted daughter of U.S. citizens. Since the beneficiary's natural parents are living, the committee may wish to add to the bill the provisions that her natural parents shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JADWIGA FRANCISZKA  
WYBRANIEC, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 6280

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. John Wybraniec, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Poland, was born Jadwiga Franciszka Krol, on October 5, 1946. She resides with her natural parents, both natives and citizens of Poland, in Dabrowska Mala, Katowice, Poland. The beneficiary has four brothers and one sister, all of whom reside in Poland. She has never been in the United States.

The beneficiary's natural mother is a sister of Mr. John Wybraniec. The beneficiary was lawfully adopted in Poland by Mr. and Mrs. John Wybraniec in 1958, during a

visit to that country. A visa petition according her fourth preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved by this Service on January 29, 1959. The latest available information indicates that this portion of the quota for Poland, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is presently oversubscribed.

John Wybraniec was born in Detroit, Mich., on June 13, 1908. His wife was born Rose Pustelnik, on August 18, 1908, also in Detroit, Mich. They were married on April 27, 1946, and reside at 5232 Bingham Street, Dearborn, Mich. No children were born of this marriage. After the death of his mother in 1914, Mr. Wybraniec was taken to Poland by his father. He returned to the United States in 1929. Mr. Wybraniec served honorably with the U.S. Army from 1935 to 1937 and from 1939 to 1945. He is employed as a baker by the Mills Baking Co., Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Wybraniec is employed as an inspector by the Ternstedt Division of the General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich. Their combined average annual income is approximately \$9,000. They own their home, valued at \$17,000, and other real property valued at \$10,000. They have \$4,600 invested in stocks and bonds, and have \$2,000 in savings.

The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 21, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: Reference is made to your letter of April 22, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Jadwiga F. Wybraniec, beneficiary of H.R. 6280, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Lesinski on April 10, 1959. The bill provides that, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Jadwiga Franciszke Wybraniec, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born child of John and Rose Wybraniec, American citizens.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, the beneficiary was born on October 5, 1946, in Dabrowka Mala, woj. Katowice, Poland where she has continued to reside with her father, her mother having died. She is attending the sixth grade in grammar school. She was adopted by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Wybraniec, of Dearborn, Mich. She has been found medically eligible to receive a visa. She is registered as of December 15, 1958, under the fourth preference portion of the Polish quota which is oversubscribed. Consequently, there would be a protracted waiting period before a visa could be issued to the beneficiary without the benefit of private legislation.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Lesinski submitted the following letters in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1960.

Hon. FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to offer the following statement in support of the bill, H.R. 6280, for the relief of Jadwiga Franciszka Wybraniec.

Jadwiga Franciszka Wybraniec was born October 5, 1946, in Szopienice-Dabrowka Mala, Poland. She is presently residing at Dabrowka Mala Szopienice III, Ul. Marchlewskiego 38A, Katowice, Poland. She was legally adopted by here aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Wybraniec, citizens of the United States, by a decree entered November 15, 1958, by the Court of Justice in Myslowice, Poland.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wybraniec reside at 5232 Bingham Street, Dearborn, Mich. Their marriage being childless, the couple decided to adopt one of Mrs. Wybraniec's sister's children, Jadwiga, and bring her to the United States to be reared as their own. From personal knowledge of the couple, I can say that the child will have a good home with them.

The natural parents of Jadwiga have renounced all claim and jurisdiction over Jadwiga. In the absence of her adoptive parents, Mr. Krol Wilhelm, Ul3 go Maja 2916, Katowice, Poland, has been exercising power of attorney for Jadwiga.

In view of these facts, I should like earnestly to request that the committee take favorable action on the bill to facilitate Jadwiga's reunion with her adoptive parents.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN LESINSKI,  
*Member of Congress:*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, October 20, 1959.

Re H.R. 6280.

Hon. JOHN LESINSKI,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. LESINSKI: I refer to your personal interest in the immigrant visa application of Jadwiga Franciszka Wybraniec, and to the telephone conversation of October 14, 1959, regarding the matter.

A telegraphic report has been received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, in which it is reported that Mr. Wilhelm Krol informed that office that Franciszka Krol, the natural mother of Jadwiga Wybraniec is living, and resides with her husband and four children, including Jadwiga.

I hope that the foregoing will be of assistance to you. If there is any further information which I can furnish in this connection, I shall be only too happy to do so.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 6489, by Mr. Kearns—Aristides Evangelou Katsikes*

The beneficiary is a 7-year-old native and citizen of Greece, residing in that country with his natural parents and three brothers. He was adopted in Greece in 1958 by U.S. citizens who have no natural children. The beneficiary's natural father and his adoptive father are first cousins.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated September 28, 1959, reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., September 28, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6489) for the relief of Aristides Evangelou Katsikes, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 7-year-old adopted son of U.S. citizens. In addition, the bill would provide that the beneficiary's natural parents shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ARISTIDES EVANGELOU  
KATSIKES, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 6489

Information concerning this case was obtained from the beneficiary's adoptive parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gust Katos.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on July 2, 1952. He is in the first grade of public school at Lithohorion, Evritania, Greece, where he resides with his parents and three brothers. The beneficiary was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Gust Katos in the court of first instance, Athens, Greece on October 6, 1958.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, Gust Katos, was born on May 5, 1897, in Greece. He completed 2 years of ele-



mentary school in his native country. He entered the United States for permanent residence on April 10, 1914, and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on November 21, 1928, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at which time his name was changed by court order from Constantinos Katsikis to Gust Katos. Mr. Katos and the beneficiary's father are first cousins.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Vivian Katos, was born on June 4, 1908, in Greece. She entered the United States for permanent residence on February 18, 1929, and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on January 6, 1942, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Gust Katos were married on March 17, 1929, at Detroit, Mich. No children have been born to them. They reside at 922 East Avenue, Erie, Pa., where Mr. Katos operates the New York Lunch. His income from this business is approximately \$3,000 a year. Mr. and Mrs. Katos have assets consisting of real estate in Erie, Pa., valued at \$50,000, cash savings of \$8,000, and stocks valued at \$1,000. They receive \$150 a month in rentals from their business properties in Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Katos contribute \$25 a month toward the support of the beneficiary.

A petition filed by Mr. Katos to grant the beneficiary fourth preference in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved by this Service on December 5, 1958. However, numbers under the fourth preference portion of the quota for Greece are unavailable.

On November 19, 1959, the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., November 19, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of August 21, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Aristides Evangelou Katsikes, beneficiary of H.R. 6489, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Kearns on April 16, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Constantinos Aristides Katsikes (Gust Katos), for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, that the beneficiary was born on July 15, 1952, at Lithohorion, Evritanias, Greece. He is the third of four children, ranging in age from 14 to 5 years, of Evangelos Katsikis, the first cousin of Constantinos Katsikes, by whom the beneficiary was adopted in October 1958. Evangelos Katsikis works as a farm laborer and has a small farm of his own. He stated that due to his extreme poverty, the village and area in which the family lives being one of the poorest in Greece (a fact corroborated by the responsible consular officer), he decided to release the beneficiary for adoption so that the child might have a better life. Upon being asked if he would like to go to the United States and why, the beneficiary replied, "It is better there. It has food."

The beneficiary is attending the second class of elementary school. He is registered as of April 4, 1958, under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

As a result of an examination conducted on October 7, 1959, the beneficiary has been found medically qualified to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Kearns submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

Mr. Chairman, I wish to submit the following statement in behalf of the bill which I understand has been reported:

This small Greek boy was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Constantinos Aristides Katsikes (Gust Katos) who are residents of my district. The child is the former son of a cousin of my constituent. The natural father is a farm laborer with four children ranging in age from 5 years to 14. He is unable to take care of all of them and agreed to have this boy adopted by his cousin.

The child is legally adopted, his natural parents appeared in court of the first instance of Athens, Greece, and renounced all legal rights, privileges or status. The adopted father is a very successful Erie businessman and can give the boy good care.

Mr. and Mrs. Katos have been trying for several years to bring their adopted son to the United States but because of a waiting list on the Greek quota they have been given little encouragement. For this reason I introduced a private bill in behalf of the boy believing that it was essential that he be brought to the United States as soon as possible so that his education could be started at the proper time.

Mr. Chairman, I will appreciate anything that you can do to expedite action on this bill—and I certainly am grateful for your cooperation in the past.

*H.R. 6842, by Mr. Levering—Anna Wala*

The beneficiary is a 9-year-old native and citizen of Poland, residing in that country with her natural parents, two sisters and a brother. She was adopted in Poland in 1959 by her uncle and aunt, a U.S. citizen and a lawfully resident alien, respectively, who have no natural children.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated November 20, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., November 20, 1959:*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6842) for the relief of Anna Wala, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary.

This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Cleveland, Ohio, office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill apparently is intended to confer nonquota status upon the 9-year-old alien adopted daughter of a U.S. citizen and his lawfully resident alien wife. The committee may wish to delete the reference in the bill to section 203(a)(3) of the act as serving no useful purpose. The committee may also wish to delete reference to Mrs. Wala from the bill.

The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANNA WALA, BENE-  
FICIARY OF H.R. 6842

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wala, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Poland, was born on July 13, 1950. She resides with her natural parents, Wladyslaw and Anna Wala, at Wilkowice No. 70, Bielsko Biala, Poland. She has 2 sisters, Maria, age 15, and Barbara, age 1, and a brother, Oles, age 3. The beneficiary has completed 2 years of elementary school in Poland. She was adopted by proxy by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wala in the court at Bielsko Biala, Poland, on February 16, 1959. In granting the adoption the court found that the natural parents possessed no property and that the father had been ill for 2 years and unable to work because of a heart condition. The beneficiary's father and Stanley Wala are brothers. A visa petition filed on March 26, 1959, by Stanley Wala in behalf of the beneficiary to accord her fourth preference in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved by this Service on April 27, 1959.

Mr. Stanley Wala was born on November 7, 1914, at Wilkowice, Poland. He immigrated to the United States on October 1, 1949, and became a U.S. citizen by naturalization at Mansfield, Ohio, on May 6, 1955. He married Genevieve Bozymski on May 26, 1951, at Mansfield, Ohio. She was born on May 9, 1924, at Gwazdawa, Russia. She immigrated to the United States on July 27, 1929, and is a permanent resident alien. Mr. and Mrs. Wala have no children of their own. They reside at 434 James Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Wala has been employed since May 9, 1950, as an assembler by the National Seating Co., Mansfield, Ohio, and his present earnings are \$98.50 per week. Mr. and Mrs. Wala's assets consist of the home in which they reside valued at \$21,000 and mortgaged for \$3,000, an automobile valued at \$2,000, U.S. savings bonds worth \$200, a bank savings ac-

count of \$700, and furniture and household effects valued at \$3,000.

Mr. Stanley Wala joined the Polish Army in 1934. He was taken prisoner of war by the German Army in 1939. In March 1940 he was sent to a German labor camp at Vienna, Austria. In the spring of 1944 he escaped and in November 1944 he joined the Free Polish Army in France. In 1945 he was transferred to the occupation army in the British Zone of Germany. He was demobilized in 1947.

On July 31, 1959, the Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 31, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of June 17, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Anna Wala, beneficiary of H.R. 6842, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Levering on April 30, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wala, a citizen of the United States and a lawful resident alien, respectively, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A), 203(a)(3), and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, that the beneficiary was born on July 13, 1950, at Wilkowice, Poland. She is residing with her natural parents, who agreed to her adoption by Mr. and Mrs. Wala, because of inability to support a family of four children. The beneficiary has been found medically qualified to receive a visa.

The beneficiary is registered as of April 27, 1959, under the fourth preference portion of the Polish quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Levering submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to make a statement in behalf of H.R. 6842 in behalf of Anna Wala.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wala, who are good citizens residing in my congressional district in the city of Mansfield, have for some years tried to bring an adopted child to the United States. Mr. Wala, who is a naturalized citizen of the United States, has a brother in Poland who has suffered several heart attacks and is unable to support his four children in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wala have complied with the regulations of the Polish court and the requirements of the United States in this regard to bring Anna Wala (now 9 years of age) to their home in Ohio. She is legally adopted by this good couple who are childless and it would certainly enhance their homelife and be of great service to the child and the natural parents.



I shall therefore appreciate any privileges granted this beneficiary against the quota for Poland.

*H.R. 2818, by Mr. Anfuso—Salvatore Savarese and Rachele Savarese*

The beneficiaries are brother and sister, ages 19 and 22, respectively. They are natives and citizens of Italy who reside in that country with their natural parents, 2 sisters and a brother. They were adopted in Italy in 1958 by their uncle and aunt, citizens of the United States, who have no natural children.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated April 3, 1959, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., April 3, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 2818) for the relief of Salvatore and Rachele Savarese, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N.Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 18-year-old and the 21-year-old adopted children of Michele and Maria Savarese, citizens of the United States.

As quota immigrants the beneficiaries would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SALVATORE AND  
RACHELE SAVARESE, BENEFICIARIES OF H.R. 2818

Information concerning the case was obtained from Michele and Maria Savarese, the adoptive parents of the beneficiaries, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiaries, Salvatore and Rachele Savarese, were born on July 22, 1940, and February 14, 1938, respectively, in Sorrento, Italy, and are residents and citizens of that country. The male beneficiary received 6 years, and the female beneficiary 9 years, of grade school education. Neither beneficiary has ever married. By decree dated August 27, 1958, and filed August 28, 1958, in the section for minors of the Court of Appeals of Naples, Italy, the beneficiaries were adopted by the sponsors. Consent to such adoption dated May 8, 1958, and signed by the natural parents of the beneficiaries, is a part of that record. It has been indicated that the beneficiaries are not employed and have no assets. Their parents, two sisters and one brother reside in Italy. The father of the beneficiaries is the brother of the male sponsor.

The male sponsor, Michele Savarese, was born on March 28, 1903, in Italy and was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on February 26, 1926, at New York, N.Y. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States on April 24, 1945, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. His wife, the female sponsor, Mrs. Marie Savarese, nee Piro, was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on September 20, 1908, and is a citizen of this country. They were married in New York City on September 27, 1927, and reside at 544 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. No children were born of the marriage. Their assets consist of a bank account in the sum of \$15,000, \$8,000 in U.S. Government bonds, a 2-story building in Brooklyn, N.Y., valued at \$15,000 which is owned free of any mortgage, and a restaurant business conducted by them in Brooklyn, N.Y., worth about \$10,000. The male sponsor has two sisters and one brother residing in Italy. The female sponsor's next of kin all reside in the United States except one sister who is a native and resident of Italy. The male sponsor served in the Italian Navy from 1923 to 1925 and received an honorable discharge.

Michele Savarese was convicted on October 14, 1938, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York of the crime of perjury, committed in connection with his naturalization proceeding. He received a suspended sentence of 1 year and 1 day and was placed on probation for 2 years. On April 13, 1950, he received a full and unconditional pardon from the President of the United States.

On July 16, 1959, the Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 16, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter dated February 5, 1959, requesting a report in the cases of Salvatore and Rachele Savarese, beneficiaries of H.R. 2818, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Anfuso on January 19, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiaries the natural born alien children of Michele and Maria Savarese, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information which has been received from the American Consulate General at Naples, Italy, Salvatore Savarese, who was born on July 22, 1940, at Piano di Sorrento, Italy, has had 5 years of school. He has been an apprentice baker since 1952 at which occupation he works 2 days a week. He has no other vocation nor has he had other training. Rachele Savarese, who was born on February 14, 1938, at Piano di Sorrento, finished elementary school (5 years) and then attended a state school of art for 5 years where she studied cutting, embroidery, mathematics and other subjects. She did not complete the course since it was necessary to continue at a school in Naples and her family could not afford the cost. She has been working as a telephone operator for the last several months. Neither Salvatore

nor Rachele is married. They reside with their parents, Gaetano and Luisa Marullo Savarese, at Via Gottola 43, Piano di Sorrento. There are five children in the family, three girls and two boys, of whom Rachele is the oldest and the youngest child was born in 1948. The father does not work but has a pension of 10,000 lire (approximately \$16) a month. Salvatore and Rachele, who were adopted by Michele Savarese on May 8, 1958, have not previously applied for visas. They were medically examined on March 13, 1959, by the U.S. Public Health Service physician at the consulate general and there are no known grounds of ineligibility to receive visas in their cases.

As the adopted son and daughter of Michele Savarese, it appears that Salvatore and Rachele would be eligible for preference status under the provisions of section 203(a)(4) of the act. However, since the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota is heavily oversubscribed, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to their applications for immigrant visas.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Anfuso appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Salvatore and Rachele Savarese are brother and sister. Salvatore is 19 years old, his date of birth being July 22, 1940. His sister is 22 years old and her date of birth is February 14, 1938. They were both born in Sorrento, Italy. Their father Gaetano Savarese is a brother of Michele Savarese, who is their sponsor and adoptive parent.

Mr. and Mrs. Michele Savarese, who reside at 544 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., are U.S. citizens. They adopted the Savarese children with the signed approval of their natural parents. Adoption was approved by the court of appeals, section for minors, at Naples on August 27, 1958.

A copy of the adoption papers and translation is submitted herewith for the committee's information.

The adoptive parents are married since 1927 and have no children of their own. Mr. Savarese is now 57 years old, his wife is 51. They are financially able to take care of their adopted children.

The bill would make the beneficiaries the natural alien-born children of Mr. and Mrs. Michele Savarese and would confer upon them nonquota immigrant status.

The documents referred to in Mr. Anfuso's testimony are in the files of the Committee on the Judiciary.

*H.R. 3521, by Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts—Joanna T. Yphantis*

The beneficiary is a 10-year-old native and citizen of Greece. She was adopted in Greece in June of 1958 by her aunt and uncle, citizens of the United States. The beneficiary resides in Greece with her adoptive mother's mother. Her natural parents and four brothers and sisters reside in Greece.

A report dated April 10, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., April 10, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 3521) for the relief of Joanna T. Yphantis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service file relating to the beneficiary by the Boston, Mass., office of this Service, which has custody of that file.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 9-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens. The bill would also provide that no natural parent of the beneficiary, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JOANNA T. YPHANTIS,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 3521

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. James Isaac Yphantis, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Greece whose name at birth was Ioanna Fassos, was born on February 10, 1950, in Amalias, Province of Elias. She was adopted in the Court of First Instance, Amalias, Greece, on June 21, 1958 by the sponsors, at which time her name was changed to Joanna T. Yphantis. She is the second child of five children of Thomas Fassos and his wife, Georgia, who agreed to the adoption. The female sponsor is the sister of the beneficiary's blood father. The beneficiary, who has never been in the United States, lives with the female sponsor's mother in Amalias, Greece. The child is in the fourth grade of school and is supported by the sponsors who send her food, clothing, and about \$40 monthly. Her blood parents, three brothers and a sister live in Amalias, Greece. Besides her adoptive parents, the beneficiary has a paternal uncle and a paternal aunt living in Massachusetts who are lawful permanent residents of this country.

Mr. and Mrs. James Isaac Yphantis are naturalized citizens of the United States and live at 149 Park Drive, Boston, Mass. Mr. Yphantis was born on March 20, 1914, in Turkey, and Mrs. Yphantis, nee Fassos, was born in Amalias, Greece, on December 14, 1914. They were married in Boston,



Mass., on April 12, 1943. They have testified that this is their only marriage and that they have no children from their union. They adopted the beneficiary because of Mrs. Yphantis' inability to bear children and they wanted a child. Mr. Yphantis is employed as manager of the Tam O'Shanter, a cocktail bar and restaurant at 1648 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass., for which he receives a weekly wage of \$125. Mrs. Yphantis is employed as a saleswoman by Filene's Department Store, Boston, Mass. She receives \$48 weekly. Their assets consist of household furnishings valued at \$7,000, personal possessions valued at \$5,500, a bank account of \$10,000, an automobile valued at \$3,600 and insurance policies with a face value of \$13,000.

Mr. Yphantis served in the U.S. Army from September 26, 1942, to November 16, 1945, and was honorably discharged.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 8, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter dated February 18, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Joanna T. Yphantis, beneficiary of H.R. 3521, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts, on January 27, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. James I. Yphantis, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, provided that no natural parent, by virtue of such relationship, shall be accorded any right, status, or privilege under that act.

According to information which has been received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, Ioanna (Joanna) T. Yphantis recently called at the Embassy accompanied by her uncle. She appears to be healthy, alert, and well mannered and was quiet and attentive throughout the interview. Ioanna was born on February 10, 1950, at Amalias, Elias, Greece and resides with her grandmother and aunt at 96, Vasiliou Moskovou Street, Amalias. She is in the third class of grammar school and her aunt has indicated that the child is a good student and receives good marks. She is the second of four children and has resided with her grandmother and aunt since infancy. Her natural parents have a small farm near Amalias and are very poor. Ioanna's adoptive parents are providing money for her support. Since both of her natural parents are living and she was not abandoned by either parent prior to adoption, her case may not be considered under the provisions of section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957 (Public Law 85-316). There is no application for registration on the quota waiting list in her file. The earliest correspondence contained therein was received by the Embassy on August 18, 1958. She underwent a medical examination on March 19, 1959, and was found to be medically eligible to receive a visa.

As the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Yphantis, it appears that Ioanna would be eligible for preference status under the provisions of

section 203(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. However, since the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota is heavily oversubscribed, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to her application for an immigrant visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 6887, by Mr. Yates—Mieko Nishikawa Yoshida*

The beneficiary is a 6-year-old native and citizen of Japan who resides in that country with her grandparents. Her natural mother is deceased, and her natural father released her for adoption. She was adopted in Japan in August of 1958 by her uncle, a native-born U.S. citizen. The beneficiary will reside with her adoptive father and his wife, also a U.S. citizen, when she is admitted to this country.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated August 20, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., August 20, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6887) for the relief of Mieko Nishikawa Yoshida, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 5-year-old niece of U.S. citizens, one of whom is her adoptive parent. Since the beneficiary's true father is living, the committee may wish to add to the bill the provisions that no natural parent of the beneficiary shall, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MIEKO NISHIKAWA  
YOSHIDA, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 6887

Information concerning the case was obtained from Minoru Yoshida, the adoptive father of the beneficiary, and from his wife, Chiyeko Yoshida.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Japan, was born on November 6, 1953. She resides in Japan with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Senkichi Yoshida. She has never

been in the United States. She was adopted by Minoru Yoshida in a municipal proceeding at Inami Cho, Wakayama Prefecture, Japan, on August 28, 1958. Mrs. Minoru Yoshida intends to adopt the beneficiary, if the beneficiary is admitted to the United States for permanent residence. The beneficiary's true mother, who is deceased, was the sister of Minoru Yoshida. The beneficiary's true father, Shosaburo Nishikawa, lives in Japan. He consented to the adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Yoshida are U.S. citizens and reside in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Yoshida was born in Perkins, Calif., on January 1, 1923. At the age of 3, he accompanied his parents to Japan, where he resided until 1938. He then returned to the United States. Mrs. Yoshida was born in Carpinteria, Calif., on November 4, 1924, and has never resided outside the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida were married in Chicago, Ill., on July 7, 1951. They have never had any children. Mr. Yoshida is employed by the Wallace Press in Chicago as a machine operator and earns \$300 a month. Mrs. Yoshida is employed by Lester Stone Jewelers in Chicago as a bookkeeper at a salary of \$300 a month. Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida's assets consist of savings in the amount of \$8,200, and furniture, clothing, and personal effects valued at about \$2,000. They contribute about \$20 a month to the support of the beneficiary. If the child comes to the United States, Mrs. Yoshida will discontinue her outside employment.

While in the relocation camp for evacuated Japanese-Americans at Tulalake, Calif., Mr. Yoshida completed a form for renunciation of U.S. citizenship. Thereafter, he was interned as an alien enemy. On February 28, 1958, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California (Southern Division) held him to be, and at all times to have been, a native, national, and citizen of the United States of America, notwithstanding his purported renunciation of U.S. nationality.

Mrs. Yoshida was a patient at Saint Peter State Hospital, Saint Peter, Minn., for treatment of a mental illness, from January 9, 1947, to August 13, 1950, and was given a complete discharge on September 18, 1950. On January 10, 1956, the probate court of Ramsey County, Saint Paul, Minn., found Mrs. Yoshida to be of sound mind, capable of managing her person and estate, and not likely to expose her family to want or suffering, and ordered her restored to capacity.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following reports on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, August 21, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of May 26, 1959 requesting a report in the case of Mieko N. Yoshido, beneficiary of H.R.

6887, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Yates on May 4, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the natural born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Yoshida, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information which has been received from the American consulate general at Kobe-Osaka, Japan, Mieko Nishikawa Yoshida was born in Inehara-mura, Hidaka-gun, Wakayama Ken, Japan, on November 6, 1953. She is the daughter of an American born mother, now deceased, and a Japanese father, and was adopted by proxy on August 28, 1958, by her mother's brother, Mr. Minoru Yoshida, an American citizen who resides in Chicago, Ill. Miss Yoshida has never resided with her adoptive parent, but has been living with her natural father at 3-571 Oaza Inanbara, in the place of her birth, ever since her mother died. Her father decided to release her for adoption by Mr. Yoshida upon the advice of the child's grandfather who feared for her possible unhappiness upon her father's remarriage. The beneficiary's case has been considered in the light of her possible claim to citizenship through her mother, who is said to have been born in Loomis, Calif., in 1924. She was taken to Japan at an early age and this would not be sufficient physical presence in the United States to qualify Miss Yoshida for citizenship under section 301(a)(7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. She has also been considered under the "eligible orphan" provisions of section 4(b) of the act of September 11, 1957, but was found not to qualify, nor was it possible for her to qualify under section 101(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The beneficiary has recently undergone a medical examination and at this time there are no known medical defects or other grounds of ineligibility to receive a visa.

Miss Yoshida is registered at the consulate general in Kobe-Osaka, Japan, under the nonpreference category of the quota for Japan with a priority date of September 22, 1958. Since the Japanese quota is heavily oversubscribed in all categories, a protracted period of waiting must be anticipated before final consideration could be given to an application for an immigrant visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, October 29, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of September 17, 1959, requesting additional information outlining the grounds upon which Mieko N. Yoshida, beneficiary of H.R. 6887, 86th Congress, was found ineligible to receive a visa under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957 (Public Law 85-316), as amended by Public Law 86-253.

A careful review of the case reveals that ever since her mother's death the beneficiary has continued to reside in the custody of her natural father, who admitted during an interview at the American Embassy at Tokyo that he was able to support the child. The De-



partment has held in previous cases that a child was not an "eligible orphan" within the meaning of section 4(b)(1) of the act of September 11, 1957, if the remaining parent was capable of providing his child with the minimum essentials of life.

It is further revealed that the beneficiary was adopted by her uncle, Mr. Minoru Yoshida, only. Hence, she has not been adopted by a U.S. citizen and spouse as required under section 4(b)(2)(A) of the act, as amended by Public Law 86-253.

I hope that the foregoing information will be helpful in explaining the reasons for the finding of the American Embassy at Tokyo in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Yates supplied the committee with the following affidavit in support of his bill:

AFFIDAVIT OF CHIYEKO YOSHIDA

In re H.R. 6887, 86th Congress

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

*County of Cook, ss:*

Chiyecko Yoshida, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That she is a citizen of the United States by virtue of the fact that she was born in the United States.

That Minoru Yoshida, who is also a citizen of the United States, is affiant's husband. That affiant has at all times approved and does fully approve of affiant's husband's adoption of his niece, Mieko Yoshida (nee Nishikawa), the beneficiary of H.R. 6887. That affiant does desire to adopt said Mieko Yoshida as her own child, and affiant will take such steps as may be necessary to legally adopt said child at the earliest possible opportunity. That in the State of Illinois the only way that affiant can adopt said child is to have the child present in this country, and that the only way said child can be legally permitted to come to the United States is by a special Act of Congress.

Affiant hereby further certifies that said child, Mieko Yoshida, the adopted child of my husband, is now and has been for some time past living with the maternal grandparents of said child; that the natural father, having remarried in Japan, has relinquished the care and custody of said child to the maternal grandparents in Japan.

This affidavit is made in support of the passage of the bill pending in the House of Representatives, being H.R. 6887.

CHIYEKO YOSHIDA.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of November 1959.

[SEAL]

THOMAS MASUDA, *Notary Public.*

*H.R. 6950, by Mr. Holland—Isabella Valentino*

The beneficiary is an 18-year-old orphan, a native and citizen of Italy, who resides in an orphanage in that country. She was adopted

in April of 1959 in Italy by her great-aunt and uncle, U.S. citizens, ages 57 and 68, who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated June 15, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., June 15, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 6950) for the relief of Isabella Perrino Valentini, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Isabella Valentino.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 17-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens. The committee may wish to delete the provisions in the bill relating to the natural parents as they are dead.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ISABELLA PERRINO  
VALENTINI, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 6950

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Berardo Valentino, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, whose correct name is Isabella Valentino, also spells her family name Valentini. Her name prior to adoption was Isabella Perrino. She was born on July 1, 1941, in Italy and is a citizen of that country. The beneficiary is an orphan. Her parents were citizens of Italy. She is single and resides at St. Joseph's Institute for Girls, an orphanage, at Loreto, Ancona, Italy. She has one brother, Berardo, who is a citizen and resident of Italy. The beneficiary was adopted by Berardo Valentino and his wife, Amelia, on April 18, 1959, in the court of appeals at Abruzzi, Italy. The beneficiary's mother was Mr. Valentino's niece.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, Berardo Valentino, who also spells his family name Valentini, was born in Italy on July 10, 1891, and entered the United States in 1914. He became a citizen of this country through naturalization on May 10, 1938. He has been employed as a millworker by the A. M. Byers Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1928. His earnings in 1958 amounted to \$3,600.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Amelia Virginia Valentino, who also spells her family name Valentini, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on August 24, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Valentino were married on December 27, 1919, at Pittsburgh, Pa. No children have been born to them. They reside at 4501 Chatsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Their assets consist of their home valued at \$14,000, other real estate in Pittsburgh valued at \$4,500, a 1953 Pontiac valued at \$400, household furnishings valued at \$3,500, and cash and bonds in the amount of \$2,500.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, August 19, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter dated May 12, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Isabella Perrino Valentini, beneficiary of H.R. 6950, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Holland on May 6, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the natural born alien child of Bernardo and Amelia Valentini, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Information received from the office of the Honorable Elmer J. Holland, House of Representatives, indicates that the name of the beneficiary should be spelled Valentino rather than Valentini as shown on the bill.

According to information which has been received from the American Consulate General at Naples, Italy, Isabella Perrino Valentino was born on July 1, 1941, at Roseto degli Abruzzi, Teramo, Italy, the daughter of Felice and Maria Di Girolami Perrino, who are both deceased. She is presently residing at the "Istituto Femminile S. Giuseppe" at Loreto, Ancona, where she is engaged in studies but where she may remain only until she is 21 years of age. She is single and has never been married. Miss Valentino attended elementary school from 1948 to 1950 but remained at home until 1957 when she entered the Institute at which she is now studying. She was medically examined on June 3, 1959, by a U.S. Public Health Service physician and no physical defect, disease or disability was found, nor is there any other known ground of ineligibility to receive a visa.

Miss Valentino is not presently registered for immigration purposes, but as the adopted child of American citizens she would be entitled to fourth preference status if an appropriate petition was filed and approved. However, as the committee is aware, the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota is heavily oversubscribed and an extended waiting period must be anticipated before an immigrant visa could be issued.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON, *Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 7170, by Mr. Mailliard—Eutychia Apostolopoulos*

The beneficiary is a 17-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who resides in that country with her natural parents and a brother and

sister. She was adopted in Greece in 1958 by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, ages 65 and 54, who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated August 12, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., August 12, 1959:

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 7170) for the relief of Eutychia Apostolopoulos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 16-year-old alien adopted daughter of citizens of the United States. The bill would also provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE EUTYCHIA APOSTO-  
LOPOULOS, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 7170

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Apostolopoulos, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are also the interested parties.

Eutychia Apostolopoulos, whose name at birth was Eutychia Demopoulos, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on January 25, 1943. She was adopted by the interested parties by proxy in Athens, Greece on February 20, 1958. She lives with her natural parents and a brother and sister at 26 Iasonos in Athens. She completed 2 years of high school, is unemployed and has no income or assets. The beneficiary is supported by her natural parents. However, in 1958, because of financial difficulties in the beneficiary's family, the interested parties furnished \$400 worth of clothing for the entire family and \$150 in cash to help support the beneficiary.

Constantine Apostolopoulos, a native of Greece, was born on November 30, 1894. He was admitted to this country for permanent residence on May 15, 1912, and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States at San Francisco, Calif., on November 8, 1926. His marriage to Elizabeth Kabanuck on November 23, 1925, at San Francisco was terminated



by her death on December 16, 1947. He was married to Loula Lucas, a U.S. citizen, on August 20, 1950, at Oakland, Calif. They had no children of their own. They live at 2204 47th Avenue, San Francisco. Mr. Apostolopoulos attended school 4 years in Greece. He owns and operates a grocery store at 2650 22d Street in San Francisco. Income therefrom in 1958 was \$5,800. The interested parties' assets include savings accounts of \$10,750, business equipment and stock valued at \$11,000, real estate worth \$32,000 and furniture worth \$5,000.

Mrs. Loula Apostolopoulos, nee Hasiakos, a native of Greece, was born on December 6, 1905. She was admitted to this country for permanent residence at New York, on September 23, 1930, and was naturalized as a U.S. citizen on April 6, 1936. Her first husband, Theodore Lucas, died on September 27, 1949. Mrs. Apostolopoulos completed 4 years of school in Greece and attended night school in the United States. She is a housewife and is otherwise unemployed.

A visa petition to accord the beneficiary fourth preference status under the quota for Greece was approved on May 23, 1958. According to the latest available information quota numbers under that portion of the quota for Greece are unavailable.

The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 21, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of May 26, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Eutyhia Apostolopoulos, beneficiary of H.R. 7170, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Mailliard on May 14, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Loula and Constantine Apostolopoulos, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, the beneficiary was born Eftyhia Thomopoulou on January 25, 1943, at Kalaskopi, Gravias, Greece. She resides with her parents, brother, married sister, and brother-in-law at Iassonos St., 28A, Athens. She has completed the fourth class of commercial school and requires two more years for graduation. She speaks a little English. She is attractive and was neatly dressed when she visited the Embassy.

The beneficiary's natural father is a laborer who works when and where he can. Her brother, 30 years old, is unable to obtain work. The beneficiary has expressed her doubts as to the financial ability her family to allow her to finish school. Her uncle and aunt in the United States, who have no children of their own, adopted her about a year ago. Her aunt, Mrs. Constantine Apostolopoulos visited the family in Athens in 1953.

The beneficiary has been found medically eligible to receive a visa. On the basis of a petition filed by Mr. Constantine Apostolopoulos the beneficiary is registered as of May 5, 1958, under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 7364, by Mr. Halpern—Dionisia Loumakis*

The beneficiary is a 3-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who was adopted in that country in August of 1957 by U.S. citizens. She resides in Greece with her adoptive mother's mother who expects to enter the United States as an immigrant in May of this year. The beneficiary's natural parents, three sisters, and a brother reside in Greece.

Certain facts in this case are contained in a letter dated July 31, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., July 31, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 7364) for the relief of Dionisia Loumakis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N.Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 2-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE DIONISIA LOUMAKIS,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 7364

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Nikolas Loumakis, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiary, Dionisia Loumakis, who was born on August 31, 1956, is a native, citizen, and resident of Greece. Her natural parents, Panagiotis and Angelikis Tsilivaraki, three sisters, and one brother, are residents and citizens of Greece. On August 25, 1957, the beneficiary, with the consent of her parents, was adopted by the sponsors in the Court of First Instances of Athens, Greece. The beneficiary

resides with the mother of the female sponsor in Piraeus, Greece, and is supported by monthly remittances of \$40 from the sponsors.

Nikolas Loumakis and his wife, Ourania Loumakis, nee Constantogianis, are naturalized citizens of the United States, and reside at 113-33 Farmers Boulevard, St. Albans, Queens, N.Y. They were born in Piraeus, Greece, on January 16, 1916, and January 17, 1924, and immigrated to the United States for permanent residence on October 18, 1940, and May 23, 1947, respectively. They were married in Houston, Tex., on July 25, 1947. No children were born of this marriage. The sponsors are owners and operators of a dry cleaning store in St. Albans, Queens, N.Y., valued at \$2,000, and also own the building wherein their establishment is located, which is worth \$18,000. Their savings amount to \$2,000, and they derive an income of about \$5,000 per annum from the dry cleaning business. The male sponsor's mother, three brothers and three sisters are residents and citizens of Greece. The female sponsor's parents, one brother and two sisters are also residents and citizens of that country. Mr. Loumakis served in the Greek Navy from 1936 to 1938 and received an honorable discharge. He also served honorably in the U.S. Army from January 22, 1943, to October 6, 1944, when he received a medical discharge.

A visa petition for classification as a fourth preference quota immigrant, filed in behalf of the beneficiary, was approved by this Service on December 23, 1957.

The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, July 10, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of May 28, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Dionisia Loumakis, beneficiary of H.R. 7364, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Halpern on May 25, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Nicholas and Ouramie Loumakis, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, the beneficiary was born on August 31, 1956, at Piraeus, Greece, and has resided at 54 Karava Street, Mikaia, Piraeus, with Mrs. Maria Konstantogiannis, mother of Mrs. Nicholas Loumakis, since her adoption in May 1957. Since the beneficiary was living with both natural parents at the time of adoption she would not be considered eligible to receive a special nonquota immigrant visa under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957. The natural parents, who are living in Piraeus, are very poor and are unable to support their four other children adequately.

On the basis of an approved petition filed by the beneficiary's adoptive parents she is registered as of December 2, 1957, under the

fourth preference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily over-subscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to her case.

The beneficiary recently underwent a medical examination and was found medically eligible to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Halpern, the author of H.R. 7364, submitted the following additional information pertinent to this case:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., March 15, 1960.*

Re H.R. 7364, for the relief of Dionisia Loumakis.

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
*Chairman, Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, House Judiciary Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: With reference to the committee file on this bill, I am pleased to enclose the following additional information:

The adoptive parents, Nikolas and Ourania Loumakis, are both American citizens, the former having been naturalized on May 22, 1943, at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., while serving with the U.S. Army; the latter was naturalized on February 16, 1953, in the Southern District Court of New York.

The child was adopted in the Court of First Instance of Athens under file No. 12087 (1957) on August 25, 1957. The infant has been taken care of since 7 months of age by Mrs. Loumakis' mother who is a citizen and resident of Greece. On January 8, 1960, Mrs. Loumakis' mother, Maria Konstantogianni, received a visa from the American consulate in Athens permitting her to emigrate to the United States. The mother hopes to leave Greece by the end of April as the visa expiration date is May 6, 1960.

After that there would be no one in Greece who can take care of the child who is now 3½ years of age.

I am enclosing two letters for the file: one from Rev. P. Nicholas Papageorge, and another from Mr. Louis Mariani, the general manager of Original Modes, the firm which employs Mrs. Loumakis.

Thank you for your courteous attention to this matter.

With best wishes.

Very sincerely,

SEYMOUR HALPERN.

ORIGINAL MODES Co.,  
*New York, N.Y., March 8, 1960.*

*To Whom It May Concern:*

I have known Ourania Loumakis for the past 10 years.

I have always found her to be of fine character, honest and most reliable. She possesses all the qualities of a good parent.

I strongly recommend that every consideration be given her.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS MARIANI, *General Manager.*



GREEK ORTHODOX COMMUNITY, ST. DEMETRIOS,  
*Jamaica, N.Y., March 8, 1960.*

This is to certify that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Loumakis, 113-33 Farmers Boulevard, St. Albans, N.Y., are members in good standing of my church.

They are known to me to be of sound mind and possess fine ideals and qualities. They practice faithfully the faith of our fathers and are held in high esteem by all their friends.

To my knowledge they are not members of any subversive or anti-American party and at all times have been loyal and law-abiding citizens.

With these remarks, I wholeheartedly recommend to you Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Loumakis and I will personally appreciate whatever consideration you can extend to them.

Rev. P. NICHOLAS PAPAGEORGE, *Pastor.*

*H.R. 7517, by Mr. Farbstain—Annunziata Monteroso Cutri*

The beneficiary is a 19-year-old native and citizen of Italy, who resides in that country with her parents and five of her unmarried brothers and sisters. She is one of nine children. She was adopted in Italy in December of 1956 by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated February 28, 1958, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., February 28, 1958.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9778) for the relief of Annunziata Monteroso Cutri, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N.Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 17-year-old adopted daughter of United States citizens.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANNUNZIATA MON-  
TEROSO CUTRI, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9778

Information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cutri, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiary, Annunziata Monteroso Cutri, is a native and citizen of Italy who was born on October 14, 1940. She was adopted in an Italian court by the sponsors on December 6, 1956. She has never been in the United States and resides with her blood parents in Melia de Sicilia, Italy, where she attends school. She is one of nine children who range in age from 11 years to 30 years. Five of the unmarried children also reside with their parents.

The sponsors reside at 224 Thompson Street, New York City. Mr. Cutri was born in Italy on April 30, 1909. He was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on June 1, 1931, and became a citizen of the United States through naturalization in New York, N.Y., on July 19, 1954. His wife, Grazia Cutri, nee Alonzetti, was born in New York City on June 24, 1911, and is a citizen of the United States. They were married in New York City on November 27, 1938, and are childless. Mr. Cutri operates a candy stand in copartnership with a brother and earns approximately \$65 per week. Mrs. Cutri is employed as a dress operator and earns about \$60 per week. Their joint assets total about \$15,000.

The beneficiary is a child of Mr. Cutri's sister. The sponsors state that her parents are extremely poor and that they have consented to her adoption and emigration to the United States. She is supported by contributions from the sponsors amounting to approximately \$25 per month.

A visa petition for classification as a fourth preference quota immigrant, filed in behalf of the beneficiary, was approved by this Service on February 8, 1957.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 30, 1958.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of January 13, 1958, requesting a report in the case of Annunziata Monteroso Cutri, beneficiary of H.R. 9778, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Farbstein on January 7, 1958.

A report received from the American consulate general at Palermo, Italy, states that Miss Cutri, born on October 14, 1940 at Melia di Scilla, Reggio Calabria, Italy, is the beneficiary of an approved visa petition according her fourth preference status under the Italian quota as the adopted daughter of Mr. Joseph Cutri, of New York, N.Y.

Since the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota is heavily oversubscribed, Miss Cutri would encounter an indefinite period of waiting before a quota number could be allotted for the issuance of a visa in her case.

According to presently available information, including a recent medical examination, Miss Cutri appears eligible to receive a visa in the event the bill is enacted.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 7770, by Mr. Yates—Georgitsa Damelos*

The beneficiary is a 10-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who resides in that country with her parents and sister. She was adopted in Greece in August of 1956 by her uncle, a U.S. citizen. His wife, a lawfully resident alien, also intends to adopt the beneficiary when she is permitted to enter the United States.

A report dated August 31, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., August 31, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 7770) for the relief of Georgitsa Damelos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 9-year-old adopted daughter of a U.S. citizen, who is her uncle. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE GEORGITSA DAMELOS,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 7770

Information concerning the case was obtained from George S. Damelos, the adoptive father of the beneficiary, and his wife, Eleonora Damelos.

Georgitsa Damelos, formerly known as Georgitsa Karademas, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on September 5, 1949. She resides in Greece with her true parents, Mr. and Mrs. Konstantinos Karademas, and her 17-year-old sister. She has never been in the United States. The beneficiary was adopted by Mr. Damelos in a proceeding at the court of first instance, Tripolis, Greece, on August 13, 1956. Consent to the adoption was given by the beneficiary's true father and mother, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Damelos. Mrs.

Damelos intends to adopt the beneficiary if the beneficiary is admitted to the United States for permanent residence. A visa petition, filed by Mr. Damelos, to accord the beneficiary fourth preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved on November 26, 1956. Information received from the U.S. Department of State reveals that a number under the fourth preference portion of the quota for Greece, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is unavailable.

Mr. and Mrs. Damelos reside at 3915 North Janssen Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Damelos, born in 1885 in Greece, was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on December 10, 1925. He was married in 1914 to Georgitsa Efthimiou, who died on February 7, 1951. Mr. Damelos married Eleonora Trakas in Greece on October 28, 1951. The present Mrs. Damelos, a native and citizen of Greece, born on January 7, 1915, was not previously married. She was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on May 3, 1952, and intends to make application to file a petition for naturalization in the near future. Mr. and Mrs. Damelos have never had any children. They own and operate a grocery store at 3549 North Southport Avenue, Chicago, Ill., from which they receive a net income of about \$400 a month. In addition they receive \$200 a month from the rental of two store buildings. Their assets consist of savings in the amount of \$12,300, personal effects valued at about \$5,500, real estate valued at about \$45,000, and store fixtures and merchandise valued at approximately \$35,000.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, August 28, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of July 17, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Georgitsa G. Damelos, beneficiary of H.R. 7770, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Yates on June 16, 1959. The bill provides that, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Georgitsa G. Damelos, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of George S. Damelos, an American citizen. The bill also provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy in Athens, Greece, Miss Damelos was born on September 13, 1949, in Greece and is presently residing there with her natural parents, Mr. and Mrs. Constantinos N. Karademas. She completed the fourth grade of elementary school. She successfully completed a medical examination on August 10, 1959. She was adopted in Greece on August 13, 1956, by Mr. and Mrs. George S. Damelos, of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Damelos is the alien's maternal aunt and she virtually



raised her niece until she married and departed for the United States with her husband. The alien's father is a farmer in poor circumstances and he permitted the adoption of his daughter, the beneficiary, because he felt she would have a better life in the United States with her adoptive parents who are childless. She is reported to be an attractive and intelligent girl.

The alien is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota as of October 18, 1956. This portion of the Greek quota is heavily oversubscribed and consequently there would be a protracted period before a visa could be issued to Miss Danelos without the benefit of private legislation.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 7806, by Mr. Vanik—Branko Namesnik and Katka Namesnik*

The beneficiaries are brother and sister, ages 4 and 6, who are natives and citizens of Yugoslavia residing in that country with their natural parents. They were adopted in Yugoslavia in January of 1959 by U.S. citizens who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated September 11, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., September 11, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 7806) for the relief of Branko and Katka Namesnik, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Cleveland, Ohio, office of this Service, which has custody of the files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the adopted minor children of U.S. citizens. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiaries shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As quota immigrants the beneficiaries would be chargeable to the quota for Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE BRANKO AND KATKA  
NAMESNIK, BENEFICIARIES OF H.R. 7806

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Ivan H. Namesnik, the adoptive parents of the beneficiaries.

Branko Namesnik is a 3-year-old male child born February 19, 1956, in Sv. Durd (St. George), Yugoslavia, and Katica Namesnik is a 5-year-old female child born December 6, 1953, in the same city. The beneficiaries are brother and sister. They are citizens of Yugoslavia and reside with their parents in Sv. Durd, Yugoslavia. They have never been in the United States. The beneficiaries are first cousins of Ivan H. Namesnik. They were adopted in a Yugoslavian court on January 6, 1959, by Mr. and Mrs. Ivan H. Namesnik. The blood parents agreed to the adoption. Petition for adoption of beneficiaries was also filed May 7, 1958, in probate court, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, by Mr. and Mrs. Namesnik. Final action in this matter is conditioned upon appearance of the beneficiaries within the jurisdiction of the court. A visa petition submitted by the adoptive parents and approved February 4, 1959, established fourth preference quota status for the beneficiaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan H. Namesnik are citizens of the United States and reside in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Namesnik was born in Newton Falls, Ohio, on September 22, 1924, and Mrs. Namesnik in Cleveland, Ohio, on July 8, 1925. They were married June 29, 1946, in Cleveland. They stated this is their only marriage and they have never had any children of their own. Mr. Namesnik stated he is employed as a paint salesman by Permanent Pigments, Inc., of Norwood, Ohio. He earns approximately \$13,000 annually, including salary and commission. He and his wife own their home valued at \$22,600, which is encumbered with a mortgage of \$16,000. Their further assets consist of stocks and savings totaling \$3,600, a building lot valued at \$500, furniture valued at \$5,000, and a 1959 automobile valued at \$4,000 on which they still owe \$2,000.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 8, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for a report on H.R. 7806, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Vanik on June 17, 1959, for the relief of Branko and Katica Namesnik. The bill would make the beneficiaries the children of Ivan and Helen Namesnik, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Branko and Katica Namesnik were born on February 19, 1956, and December 6, 1953, respectively, at Sveti Djurdj, Yugoslavia, a small peasant village near the Hungarian border in northern Croatia. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Namjesnik and 11 living children, 5 of whom have gone to nearby cities to work or to become apprentices in some trade. The remaining 6 children, ranging in age from 2 to 13, live under impoverished conditions in a 2-room peasant house. One room is used as a kitchen

and the entire family sleeps in the second room, the parents in a large bed and the children on straw mattresses on the floor. The house has no running water or inside plumbing and is heated by stoves in the corner of each room. There is electricity and each room has a light. Mr. Namjesnik owns about 7 acres of good land. He does not have a horse but has two cows which he uses to draw a plow and wagons.

Mr. Namjesnik's brother emigrated to the United States many years ago and the brothers have corresponded throughout the years. Mr. Namjesnik's nephew, named after his uncle, visited Yugoslavia several years ago and expressed the desire to take Katica with him to the United States. After returning to the United States Ivan Namesnik continued corresponding with his uncle and, after seeing photographs of the children, expressed the wish to take both Katica and Branko to the United States to live with them at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Namjesnik said he had received a number of packages and some money over the years from his nephew, who has no children and is motivated by family loyalty and humanitarian reasons to help his cousins to a better life.

When the parents were asked why they are willing to part with their children they said that, although they could feed the children, they wished their children to have a better life, since the children are unlikely to achieve a better status unless they migrate to a city or, even better, to the United States. Mrs. Namjesnik said that it would be difficult to give up her two children, but that she felt it was for the best and she knew that they would be in good hands with her nephew.

The beneficiaries have been found medically qualified to receive visas.

The beneficiaries are registered as of March 23, 1959, under the nonpreference portion of the Yugoslav quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration may be given to their cases.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON  
*Director, Visa Office.*

The documents referred to in the following letter from Representative Vanik are in the files of the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., June 29, 1959.*

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On June 17 I introduced H.R. 7806 for the relief of Branko and Katica Namesnik. I would appreciate it if your committee would obtain the necessary departmental reports in order that consideration of this bill may proceed.

Branko and Katica Namesnik are the minor children of Ivan and Genoveva Namesnik and presently in the custody of their natural parents, who reside in Yugoslavia. The children are being adopted by their cousins in the United States, Ivan and Helen Namesnik, of 5660 East 141st Street, Cleveland, Ohio. The adoption case is identified in the Probate Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, as Docket 547, No. 543959. I understand that all prerequisites for adoption

have been fulfilled and documentation complete. All that remains in order that the decree become final is that these children be physically present in the United States.

I am submitting herewith the petition for adoption which is pending before the appropriate probate court in Cleveland, Ohio, together with a translation of the minutes of the original adoption proceedings in Yugoslavia of the children involved.

In accordance with rule 4B of the rules of procedure of your subcommittee, the following additional information is hereby submitted concerning Branko and Katica Namesnik:

Branko Namesnik: date of birth: February 19, 1956; age 3; place of birth: Durd-Varazdin, Yugoslavia; address: Sv. Djurdj, z/p. Ludbreg, Hrvatska, Yugoslavia.

Katica Namesnik: date of birth: December 6, 1953; age 6; place of birth: Same as Branko's; address: Same as Branko's.

As soon as reports can be obtained on this bill, I would be pleased to testify in their behalf.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. VANIK,  
*Member of Congress.*

*H.R. 8046, by Mr. Derwinski—Wanda Marianne Maliga*

The beneficiary is a 17-year-old native and citizen of Poland who resides in that country with her natural parents. She was adopted in Poland in December of 1958 by her uncle and aunt, citizens of the United States. They have three married children and a daughter who is a member of a religious order; none of whom reside with their parents.

A report dated September 16, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., September 16, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8046) for the relief of Wanda Marie Maliga, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Wanda Marianne Maliga.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 16-year-old adopted child of citizens of the United States, who are her uncle and aunt. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*



MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE WANDA MARIANNE  
MALIGA, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 8046

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maliga, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

Wanda Marianne Maliga, a native and citizen of Poland, was born on October 17, 1942. As a result of a proceeding before the county court in Stopnica, Poland, on December 12, 1958, a final decree was entered on January 17, 1959, declaring the beneficiary to be the adopted daughter of Joseph and Victoria Maliga, of Chicago, Ill. The beneficiary resides in Poland with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maliga, the former being a brother of the beneficiary's adoptive father. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maliga consented to the adoption.

The beneficiary has completed 6 years of school in Poland. She assists her parents in the operation of a small farm. Her only income is approximately \$125 a year provided by her adoptive parents. She has never married. She has two adult brothers in Poland, one of whom is married.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maliga, who are citizens of the United States, were born on March 19, 1895, and September 28, 1904, respectively. They were married in Chicago, Ill., on November 3, 1920. They reside at 10459 South Claremont Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Three of their four adult children are married, and the fourth is a member of a religious order and does not reside with her parents. The beneficiary is the only adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maliga. A visa petition filed by Joseph Maliga to accord the beneficiary a fourth-preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved on February 27, 1959. The latest available information indicates that the fourth-preference portion of the quota for Poland, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is oversubscribed.

Mr. Joseph Maliga is the owner and operator of the construction firm known as J. Maliga & Sons Inc., 10459 Claremont Street, Chicago, Ill. His earnings from the business are approximately \$14,000 a year. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maliga own real estate valued at \$265,000, encumbered with mortgages totaling \$89,000. They receive \$900 a month as a result of renting part of this real estate. They have \$10,000 in savings and \$1,900 in stocks and bonds. Mr. Maliga served in the U.S. Army from July 25, 1918, to October 1919, when he was honorably discharged.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., October 19, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives,*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of July 14, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Wanda Maria Maliga, beneficiary

of H.R. 8046, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Derwinski on June 30, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maliga, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, the beneficiary was born on October 17, 1942, at Piestrzec, pow. Busko, woj. Kielce, Poland and has resided there since birth. She is the daughter of Franciszek and Zofia Maliga. She is single and lives with her natural parents and one brother on a farm. She completed 7 years of schooling in 1955 and since that time has been helping her natural parents with the farm work. She was adopted by her paternal uncle and his wife, Joseph and Victoria Maliga, of Chicago, Ill.

The beneficiary is registered as of February 24, 1959, under the fourth preference portion of the Polish quota, which is heavily over-subscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to her case.

The beneficiary has been found medically eligible to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office,*

*H.R. 8136, by Mr. Pucinski—Stanislaw (Gonder) Wojciechowski*

The beneficiary is an 18-year-old native of Poland, who resides in that country with his father. His natural mother is deceased. He was adopted in April of 1959 by his uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who also adopted the beneficiary's two younger brothers. They were admitted to the United States for permanent residence in October of 1959.

The facts in this case are contained in letters dated August 27, 1959, and December 23, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, which read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., August 27, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8136) for the relief of Stanislaw (Gonder) Wojciechowski, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 18-year old adopted son of U.S. citizens, who are his uncle and aunt. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE STANISLAW (GONDER) WOJCIECHOWSKI, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 8136

Information concerning the case was obtained from Sophie Wojciechowski, the adoptive mother of the beneficiary.

Stanislaw Wojciechowski, formerly known as Stanislaw Gonder, was born on May 7, 1941. He is a native and citizen of Poland. He resides in Kaczaki, Poland, with his father and two brothers, Jan, 11 years of age, and Wladislaw, 13 years of age. The beneficiary and his brothers were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojciechowski in a proceeding before the county court at Tarnobizeg, Poland, on April 16, 1959. The mother of the children died about 8 years ago, and the father, who is a brother of Mrs. Wojciechowski, consented to the adoption. He is unable to provide for the children due to illness.

The beneficiary, who completed 7 years of school in Poland, is unemployed and has no assets. His only income is approximately \$10 a month furnished by his adoptive parents for his maintenance and that of his brothers. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojciechowski send food and clothing to their adoptive children in Poland.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojciechowski, who are citizens of the United States, were born on March 7, 1907, and March 14, 1913, respectively. They were married on October 21, 1935. They reside at 5058 North New England Avenue, Chicago, Ill., with their four children, ranging in age from 13 to 21. Mr. and Mrs. Wojciechowski report that the two brothers of the beneficiary are believed to have been issued immigrant visas prior to June 30, 1959, under the provisions of section 4(a) of Public Law 85-316. However, they have been informed by relatives in Poland that their adoptive sons, Jan and Wladislaw, may be delayed in proceeding to the United States due to a lack of negative findings on the chest X-rays of the younger boy. A visa petition filed by Mrs. Wojciechowski to accord the beneficiary fourth preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved on July 23, 1959. The latest available information indicates that the fourth preference portion of the quota for Poland, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is oversubscribed.

Mr. Wojciechowski is employed as a machine operator, earning \$80 a week. Mrs. Wojciechowski assists, on a part-time basis, in the operation of a travel bureau and earns approximately \$60 a month. Mr. and Mrs. Wojciechowski own real estate valued at \$55,000 and receive \$300 a month in rentals. They have personal effects valued at \$5,000 and savings in the amount of \$2,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., December 23, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H.R. 8136, 86th Congress, in behalf of Stanislaw (Gonder) Wojciechowski.

Since our report of August 27, 1959, Jan and Wladislaw Wojciechowski, brothers of the beneficiary, were admitted to the United States for permanent residence on October 22, 1959, presenting special nonquota immigrant visas as "eligible orphans" under section 4 of Public Law 85-316.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

The Acting Director, Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, October 20, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives.*

Dear Mr. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of July 10, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Stanislaw (Gonder) Wojciechowski, beneficiary of H.R. 8136, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Pucinski on July 7, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojciechowski, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, the beneficiary was born on May 7, 1941, at Kaczski, pow. Tarnobrzeg, woj. Rzeszow, Poland, where he has since resided. He is the son of Jozef and the late Weronika Gonder, who died in 1950, and resides with his father and two younger brothers. He completed 7 years of schooling in 1954, and since that time has been working with his father on their farm. He was registered for compulsory military service on February 3, 1959, and was classified as fit for service but has not yet been called.

In April 1959 the beneficiary and his two younger brothers were adopted by Jozef and Zofia Wojciechowski, of Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Wojciechowski is his paternal aunt. The visa applications of the two younger brothers are being processed under the provisions of section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957, as amended. The beneficiary is registered as of June 12, 1959, under the fourth preference portion of the Polish quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to his case.

The beneficiary has been found medically qualified to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*



*H.R. 8307, by Mr. Chamberlain—Cesarea Lonigro*

The beneficiary is a 13-year-old native and citizen of Italy who resides in that country with her natural parents and a brother and a sister. She was adopted in March of 1957 by her aunt and uncle, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children.

A report from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated August 26, 1959, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., August 26, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8307) for the relief of Cesarea Lonigro, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Detroit, Mich., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 12-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens, who are her aunt and uncle, and would provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CESAREA LONIGRO,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 8307

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. Michele Lonigro, the beneficiary's uncle and adoptive father,

Cesarea Lonigro, a native and citizen of Italy, was born Cesarea Lampignano on October 25, 1946. She resides in Valenzano, Italy, with her natural parents and a brother and sister. The beneficiary is not employed and has no assets. She has had 7 years of schooling. The beneficiary has never been in the United States.

The child was lawfully adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Michele Lonigro on March 30, 1957. The beneficiary's mother is Mrs. Lonigro's sister. A visa petition according the beneficiary fourth preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa, submitted on her behalf by Mrs. Lonigro, was approved by this Service on July 10, 1957. Numbers under this portion of the quota for Italy, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, are not presently available. Mrs. Lonigro is visiting in Italy from May to September 1959, and has become personally acquainted with the child.

Michele Lonigro was born in Italy on February 24, 1891. He first entered the United States in 1906. Mr. Lonigro

returned to Italy in 1916, and served in the Italian Army during World War I. He returned to the United States in 1920, and was naturalized as a citizen of this country in 1926. Mrs. Lonigro was born in Italy on September 4, 1899. She was married to Mr. Lonigro in Italy in 1919. Mrs. Lonigro entered the United States for permanent residence in 1925, and was naturalized as a citizen of this country in 1929. Mr. and Mrs. Lonigro have no children of their own. They reside together in Flint, Mich.

Mr. Lonigro retired in 1958, after having been employed as a laborer by the Buick Division of the General Motors Corp., for 35 years. He has an income of approximately \$270 a month. Mr. Lonigro owns real property valued at about \$20,000, and has \$8,500 in savings, stocks and bonds. In 1946, in Flint, Mich., Mr. Lonigro paid a fine of \$75 after having been convicted of being intoxicated on the street.

A report from the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, D.C., November 23, 1959.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of July 24, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Cesarea Lonigro, beneficiary of H.R. 8307, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Chamberlain on July 20, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Michele Lonigro, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, the beneficiary was born on October 25, 1946, at Valenzano, Bari, Italy, the child of Vincenzo and Rocca Maurantonio Lampignano, with whom she is residing. She has attended 5 years of elementary school, and is taking sewing lessons from a neighboring dressmaker. She is the youngest of three children. Her parents are unemployed because of ill health. They receive a monthly stipend of 7,000 lire (\$11.30) from the Italian Government. The Lonigros also contribute \$30 to \$40 a month which is used to support the whole family. The beneficiary was adopted by proxy by Mr. and Mrs. Lonigro on April 4, 1957. Mrs. Lonigro is the sister of Mrs. Lampignano. The adoptive parents met the beneficiary for the first time when they visited the Lampignano family from May 8 to August 29, 1959.

Inasmuch as the beneficiary has not resided with her adoptive parents for a period of 2 years, it was held that she was not classifiable as a "child" as that term is defined in section 101(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

On the basis of an approved petition filed by her adoptive father the beneficiary is registered as of June 4, 1957, under the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

An examination conducted on September 9, 1959, by the U.S. Public Health Service physician at the consulate general showed the beneficiary to be medically qualified to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 8531, by Mr. Rogers of Colorado—Anna Rosati*

The beneficiary is a 16-year-old native and citizen of Italy, who is an orphan. She was admitted to the United States as a visitor on April 7, 1959, and resides with, and has been adopted by, a U.S. citizen and his wife, a lawfully resident alien who is the beneficiary's older sister.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated October 15, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., October 15, 1959.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8531) for the relief of Anna Rosati, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Denver, Colo., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant nonquota status to the alien child, pursuant to sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing that the child shall be considered the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Petrino, citizens of the United States. It is noted that Mrs. Albert Petrino is not a citizen of the United States but is an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANNA ROSATI, BENE-  
FICIARY OF H.R. 8531

Anna Rosati is a 16-year-old child, a native and citizen of Italy, who was born on July 17, 1943. She entered the United States at New York, N.Y., on April 7, 1959, as a temporary visitor and is living with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Petrino in Denver, Colo. She was adopted in the county court, Jefferson County, Colo., on July 15, 1959, by Mr. and Mrs. Petrino, the parties interested in her case. She is a younger sister of Mrs. Petrino, nee Gabriella Rosati. Her parents are deceased. She has never been employed and is skilled only in artistic needlework.

Mr. Albert Petrino was born Amedeo Petrino in Miranda, Campobasso, Italy, on October 17, 1911. He became a U.S. citizen through the naturalization of his father, Angelo Petrino, in Chicago, Ill., in 1923. His name was legally changed from Amedeo Petrino to Albert Petrino in county court, Cook County, Ill., Mrs. Petrino was born in Grottammare, Ascoli Piceno, Italy, on October 19, 1929, and was legally admitted to the United States for permanent residence at New York, N.Y., on April 19, 1957. They were married in Pescara, Italy, on October 1, 1956, and have testified that this is their only marriage. They have two minor children. Mr. Petrino stated that he is the owner and operator of Petrino's, a Denver restaurant worth about \$75,000 and producing income of approximately \$6,000 a year. He and his wife own their home in suburban Denver worth about \$29,500, subject to a mortgage of about \$14,000. They own household goods worth about \$5,000 and a 1956 Cadillac automobile worth about \$3,000. Mr. Petrino has about \$2,700 in a bank account. He also shares with a brother in the ownership of real estate in Denver, his share being worth about \$250,000. Mr. Petrino was inducted into the U.S. Army at Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1943, and was honorably discharged at Fort Eustis, Va., September 3, 1943. His serial number was 36759198.

As introduced in the House of Representatives the bill provided for the beneficiary's admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant. However, the bill was amended in the House of Representatives inasmuch as the beneficiary is presently in the United States.

Mr. Rogers of Colorado, the author of H.R. 8531, submitted the following affidavit and decree of adoption in support of his bill:

#### AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF COLORADO,  
*City and County of Denver, ss.*

Albert Petrino and Gabriella Petrino, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon their oath depose and say:

That the affiants are husband and wife, having been married in Pescara, Italy, on or about the 1st day of October, 1956, and reside at 800 Estes Street, Lakewood, Colo.

That the affiant Albert Petrino was born in Miranda, Italy, on October 17, 1911, and is now 48 years of age.

That the affiant Gabriella Petrino was born in Grotta Mare, Italy, on or about the 19th day of October, 1929, and is now twenty-nine years of age.

That these affiants have the following persons dependent on them, to wit:

Name: Anna Marie Petrino; age, 18 months; relationship, daughter.

Name: Betty Jane Petrino; age, 3 months; relationship, daughter.

That the affiant is a naturalized citizen of the United States, claiming naturalization through his father Angelo Petrino, who naturalized in the year 1923 in Chicago, Ill.

That the affiant Gabriella Petrino was admitted to the United States for permanent residence during the month of April 1957.



That the affiant Albert Petrino is the sole owner of a restaurant and tavern located at 1644 Glenarm Place, Denver, Colo., known as Petrino's and is worth approximately \$75,000, and has a net annual income of approximately \$6,000.

That the affiants own the real property located at 800 Estes Street, Lakewood, Colo., of the reasonable market value of \$29,500, and subject to a mortgage in the approximate value of \$14,000.

That these affiants own the household goods and furniture located at 800 Estes Street, Lakewood, Colo., of the approximate value of \$5,000, and a 1956 Cadillac automobile of the value of \$3,000.

That the affiant Albert Petrino has a savings account in the United States National Bank, Denver, Colo., in the sum of \$2,700.

That, in addition to the assets listed herein, the affiant Albert Petrino owns other real estate in the city and county of Denver, Colo., of the approximate value of \$200,000; title to which is held in trust for him.

That these affiants are also legally obligated for the care, support, and maintenance of Anna Petrino, formerly Anna Rosati, who was a sister of the affiant Gabriella Petrino, and who was adopted by these affiants pursuant to a decree of adoption entered in the county court of Jefferson County, State of Colorado, on July 15, 1959.

That the said Anna Petrino now resides with said affiants and receives her care, support, and maintenance from these affiants.

That this affidavit is made by these affiants for the purpose of representing to the appropriate American consular authorities, the Congress of the United States, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service that the said Anna Petrino, formerly Anna Rosati, is not likely to become a public charge in the event she is permitted to remain in the United States for permanent residence; and that these affiants are ready, willing, and able to support and maintain the said Anna Petrino, formerly Anna Rosati.

ALBERT PETRINO.

GABRIELLA PETRINO.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of August 1959, at Denver, Colo.

[SEAL]

JOSEPH P. CONSTANTINE,  
*Notary Public.*

My commission expires November 30, 1959.

(No. AD 826)

#### FINAL DECREE OF ADOPTION

In the County Court in and for the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado

*In the Matter of the Petition of Albert Petrino and Gabriella Petrino for the Adoption of a Child, Anna Rosati*

This matter coming on to be heard this 15th day of July 1959, upon the petition for the adoption of a child named Anna Rosati born on the 17th day of July 1943 at S. Benedetto del Tronto, Italy.

That the written consent by the person, persons, or agency having legal authority to execute the same appears to be genuine.

That the petitioners have good moral character, ability to support and educate said child, and a suitable home.

That as to mental and physical condition, the child is a proper subject for adoption by said petitioners.

That the best interests of said child will be served by said adoption.

That the court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and persons herein.

That the court is now satisfied that the best interests and welfare of the child will be promoted by the issuance of a final decree of adoption.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed that this final decree of adoption for the said child be, and is hereby granted, and that the name of the child is hereby changed, altered and declared to be Anna Petrino and said child shall be, and is hereby, entitled to all the rights and privileges and subject to all obligations of a child of said petitioners begotten in lawful wedlock.

Done in court this 15th day of July 1959.

By the court:

ROSCOE PILE, *Judge.*

STATE OF COLORADO,  
*County of Jefferson, ss:*

I, W. W. Churchill, clerk of the county court, within and for the said county, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above is a true, perfect, and complete copy of the decree of adoption in the manner of the adoption of Anna Rosati, minor by Albert Petrino and Gabriella Petrino.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court hereunto affixed, this 15th day of July A.D. 1959.

[SEAL]

W. W. CHURCHILL, *Clerk, County Court.*

*H.R. 8633, Mr. Ayres—Maria A. Margaritis*

The beneficiary is a 14-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who resides in that country with her natural parents. She was adopted in Greece in November of 1959 by her great uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in letters dated October 15, 1959, and December 23, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, which read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., October 15, 1959:*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8633) for the relief of Maria A. Margaritis, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Cleveland, Ohio, office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Maria Athanasiou Boufta.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 14-year-old proposed adoptive alien child of U.S. citizens. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIA A. MARGARITIS, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 8633

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Athanas Margaritis, the prospective adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on July 21, 1945. She resides at Horion, Corono Katirini, Greece, with her parents, Mr. Athanasios Boufta and Mrs. Katina Boufta, nee Bassilikos. She is a student at the elementary school in the village where she resides. She is single and has never been in the United States. A petition for adoption of the beneficiary by Mr. and Mrs. Margaritis was filed on June 30, 1959, in the Court of First Instance at Thessaloniki, Greece. Adoption proceedings will be completed upon receipt by that court of a report from the Greek consul in Chicago.

Athanas Margaritis was born in Rodosto, Turkey, on May 16, 1896. He immigrated to the United States in 1916 and became a U.S. citizen by naturalization at Akron, Ohio, on September 18, 1940. He married Despina Boudouros at Akron, Ohio, on April 28, 1924. She was born in Smyrna, Turkey, on October 28, 1902, immigrated to the United States in 1922, and was naturalized at Akron, Ohio, on July 2, 1942. Mr. and Mrs. Margaritis have no children of their own. They reside at 338 Hollywood Avenue, Akron, Ohio. Since 1947, Mr. Margaritis has been a part owner of and salesman for the Temple Restaurant Equipment Co. of Akron. He receives a salary of \$5,000 a year from the business. Mr. and Mrs. Margaritis have assets, including their home, valued at \$20,000, and free of encumbrances, a savings account of \$27,000, U.S. savings bonds valued at \$1,500, and an interest in the business of \$30,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Margaritis visited with the beneficiary and her family during a trip to Greece in 1955. Upon their return to the United States, they arranged for the adoption of the beneficiary through correspondence with her parents. The beneficiary is a grandniece of Mr. Margaritis.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., December 23, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H.R. 8633, 86th Congress, in behalf of Maria A. Margaritis.

Since submitting our report of October 15, 1959, the petition for adoption of the beneficiary by Mr. and Mrs. Athanas Margaritis was granted on November 10, 1959, by the Court of First Instance at Thessaloniki, Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

The Acting Director, Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, October 8, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of August 17, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Maria A. Margaritis, beneficiary of H.R. 8633, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Ayres on August 11, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Athanas Margaritis, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Salonika, Greece, the beneficiary was born on July 22, 1945, at Corinos, Katerini, Greece. She lives with her parents Athanasios and Katina Bouftas, and two brothers, aged 23 and 19, in a one-room shack on about 2½ acres of land. The family's income is very meager. The beneficiary has had 6 years of primary school education. She is being adopted by Mr. Margaritis, her mother's uncle, who visited the family in Greece some 4 or 5 years ago. The attorney handling the case will file a petition for final hearing and the adoption decree upon receipt of certain documents which have been requested of Mr. Margaritis.

The beneficiary has been found medically eligible to receive a visa.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the nonpreference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to her case.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

H.R. 8691, by Mr. Reuss—*Ceferino N. Southerland and Miguel R. Southerland*

The beneficiaries are 16- and 19-year-old natives and citizens of the Philippines, who were adopted in the Philippines by U.S. citizens. Their adoptive father served 10 years in the U.S. Army and since March 1954 has served in the U.S. Air Force. The mother of the younger beneficiary resides in the Philippines and his father is deceased. The older beneficiary is an orphan. The adoptive parents of the beneficiary have one natural child, age 18.



A report dated December 11, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., December 11, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8691) for the relief of Ceferino N. Southerland and Miguel R. Southerland, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Washington, D.C., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 16-year-old and 18-year-old adopted alien sons of U.S. citizens. The bill further provides that no natural parent of either beneficiary shall, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The father of Ceferino and both parents of Miguel are dead.

As quota immigrants, the beneficiaries would be chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CEFERINO N. SOUTHER-  
LAND AND MIGUEL R. SOUTHERLAND, BENEFICIARIES OF  
H.R. 8691

Information concerning this case was obtained from S. Sgt. Andrew Southerland, the beneficiaries' adoptive father.

Ceferino N. Southerland was born Ceferino Naval on August 23, 1943, in MacArthur, Leyte, Philippines, and Miguel R. Southerland was born Miguel Reyes on January 8, 1941, in Dinalupihan, Bataan, Philippines. They are citizens of the Philippines. They are single and reside at 432 Interior No. 1, Carlota de Leon Street, Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines, where they are cared for by Mrs. Irene Ortega, a temporary guardian. Both beneficiaries attend school in the Philippines. Ceferino has completed 6 years of elementary school and 1 year of private school. Miguel has completed 9 years of public school.

Sgt. Andrew Southerland met the beneficiaries in 1955 when they sought employment at the military installation in the Philippines where he was stationed. Ceferino was adopted by Sgt. Andrew Southerland and his wife on April 2, 1959, in the Philippines. His father was killed while fighting in the Philippine underground during World War II. His mother, who consented to the adoption, is living in the Philippines. Miguel was adopted by the Southerlands

on February 22, 1956, in the Philippines. His parents were killed by the Japanese for giving refuge to Americans during World War II. The beneficiaries have no siblings. They are supported by Sergeant Southerland who sends them \$75 per month.

Sgt. Andrew Southerland was born on October 11, 1919, in Cotton Plant, Ark. He completed 1 year of college at Western Seminary, Kansas City, Mo. He served 10 years in the U.S. Army and since March 1954 has served in the U.S. Air Force. He is presently stationed at Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D.C., and his monthly pay and allowances total \$337.40. His household and personal property is valued at \$2,500.

Sergeant Southerland was married on October 13, 1940, to Lorraine Bass. She was born on February 1, 1924, in Oklahoma City, Okla. This was the first marriage for both parties. They have one son who was born on July 1, 1941, and is presently employed at the Veterans' Administration hospital, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Southerland resides at 618 Owens Street, Detroit, Mich., which is the family's permanent home. Sergeant Southerland plans to have the beneficiaries reside with his wife and he expects to join them after his retirement from the Air Force.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following reports on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 8, 1960.

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for a report on H.R. 8691, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Reuss on August 14, 1959, for the relief of Ceferino N. and Miguel R. Southerland. The bill would make the beneficiaries the children of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Southerland, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Manila, Philippines, that Ceferino Noval Southerland claims birth out of wedlock on August 24, 1943, at MacArthur, Leyte, Philippines, and is presently residing at 432 Carlota de Leon Street, Interior No. 1, Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines. He is single. He attended high school for 2 years and the Philippine Institute of Electronics for 6 months. He is supported by Sgt. Andrew Southerland, by whom he was adopted on April 2, 1959. He applied for a nonimmigrant visitors visa and was found not qualified therefor on July 14, 1959.

Ceferino N. Southerland was examined and found medically qualified to receive a visa.

Ceferino N. Southerland is the beneficiary of an approved petition filed by his adoptive father and is registered as of April 20, 1959, under the fourth preference portion of the Philippine quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to his case.

Miguel Reyes Southerland claims birth out of wedlock on January 8, 1941, at Dinalupihan, Bataan, Philippines, and presently resides at 432 Carlota de Leon Street, Interior No. 1, Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines. He is single. He attended high school for 2 years. He is supported by Sgt. Andrew Southerland, by whom he was adopted in 1956.

Miguel R. Southerland is the beneficiary of a fourth preference petition filed by his adoptive father, and is registered as of December 6, 1956, under the fourth preference portion of the Philippine quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, he must anticipate an indefinite waiting period before his case could be actively considered.

Upon receipt of the report of Miguel's medical examination, I will communicate with you again.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, March 22, 1960.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to the Department's letter of January 8, 1960, submitting a report regarding Ceferino N. Southerland and Miguel R. Southerland, beneficiaries of H.R. 8691, 86th Congress.

According to information recently received from the American Embassy at Manila, Philippines, Miguel R. Southerland has been certified by the medical officer of the U.S. Public Health Service at Hong Kong as, "Class B, chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis, nontuberculous."

The above-described medical condition does not render the beneficiary ineligible to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Reuss, the author of H.R. 8691, submitted the following letters in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., February 1, 1960.*

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER,  
*Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. WALTER: I am writing concerning my bill H.R. 8691 for the relief of Ceferino and Miguel Southerland, the adopted sons of S. Sgt. Andrew Southerland.

Staff Sergeant Southerland and his wife adopted both boys while he was stationed with the Air Force in the Philippines. In July of 1959 when they learned that Staff Sergeant Southerland was scheduled for rotation back to the United States, they learned that the boys would not be eligible for visas for many years. It was at that time that I introduced the bill, and last fall Staff Sergeant Southerland was assigned to duty at Bolling Air Force Base. Before leaving the

Philippines he made arrangements for the boys to stay with Mrs. Irene Ortega, and sends about \$185 a month for their food, lodging, and school. I am enclosing staff Sergeant Southerland's letter of January 22, which is self-explanatory.

In view of the hardship involved for both the boys and the parents, I would deeply appreciate anything you can do to speed the hearing of the bill, so that at the latest, it would be considered before the end of this session. Enclosed also is an affidavit of support for the boys which Staff Sergeant Southerland has prepared. May I hear from you at your convenience regarding the possibility of a hearing this session?

Sincerely,

HENRY S. REUSS,  
*Member of Congress.*

BOLLING AIR FORCE BASE,  
*Washington, D.C., January 22, 1960.*

Hon. HENRY S. REUSS,  
*Member of Congress.*

DEAR SIR: This letter is to bring you up to date on present events regarding myself and family as you previously requested.

I am in the process of preparing a request for a compassionate reassignment to the Philippines. I am basing this request on a financial hardship and medical reasons as the result of maintaining separate facilities for my family in the States and the boys overseas.

One of the boys (Miguel) is now confined at the station hospital at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. I have asked the Red Cross to investigate and inform me on the reason of his present confinement and approximately how long he may be confined. He has been previously confined for pneumonia twice and once for a kidney disorder. My wife is quite concerned and feels that the attention the boys are getting may not be adequate.

If this request is approved it will be beneficial not only from a moral and financial viewpoint but would simplify procedures on the travel of the boys to the States at such time as they are granted entry into the United States. My supervisors feel my request has a good possibility of approval. If it is approved I will have a tour of 18 months in the Philippines.

I would appreciate a statement from you indicating I have discussed this situation with you and that you concur (if so) with this request for transfer. I would like to use your statement as an attachment to my request. I am enclosing a copy of a financial statement I am planning to use with the request for reassignment.

ANDREW SOUTHERLAND,  
*Staff Sergeant, USAF, AF37053000.*

AFFIDAVIT

JANUARY 22, 1960.

I, Andrew Southerland a noncommissioned officer of the U.S. Air Force do hereby state:

I have been in the Armed Forces of the United States for the past 15½ years. I plan to remain in the service until such time as I am retired.



I am prepared and will assume the support of my adopted sons, Ceferino and Miguel Southerland, upon their entry into the United States. I further state that I will assure they will not become wards or charges of the Government of the United States.

ANDREW SOUTHERLAND,  
*Staff Sergeant, AF37053000,*  
*U.S. Air Force.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Bolling Air Force Base, D.C. this 22d day of January 1960.

[SEAL]

BERNICE J. FARMER, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires October 31, 1964.

*H.R. 8706, by Mr. Zablocki—Mara Zorich*

The beneficiary is a 10-year-old native and citizen of Yugoslavia, who resides in that country with her natural parents who have two other children. She was adopted in April of 1959 by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens, who have no natural children.

Reports from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated December 5, 1957, and September 25, 1959, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington D.C, December 5, 1957.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 8520) for the relief of Mara Zorich, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Milwaukee, Wis., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would make the 8-year-old alien niece being adopted by U.S. citizens eligible for nonquota status.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARA ZORICH, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 8520

Information concerning the case was obtained from Luka and Mary Zorich, the beneficiary's uncle and aunt.

Mara Zorich, a native and citizen of Yugoslavia, was born on May 12, 1949. She is one of three minor children of Petar Zorich, the brother of Luka Zorich. She lives with her parents on a small farm in Yugoslavia. She has never been in the United States. Adoption proceedings have been instituted in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, by Luka and Mary Zorich. These proceedings are being handled through their attorney in Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Luka Zorich, who live in South Milwaukee, Wis., were born in Yugoslavia on September 18, 1892, and December 12, 1902, respectively. They were married on August 6, 1921. They have no children. They were naturalized as citizens of the United States in 1938 and 1939, respectively. Mr. Zorich has been employed since 1934 by the Peter Cooper Corp., Carrollville, Wis., as an acid-man. He earns \$75 a week. His wife is not employed. Their assets consist of real estate valued at \$39,000, which provides a monthly rental income of \$280, and personal property valued at \$20,500.

Mr. Zorich served honorably in the U.S. Army during World War I.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., September 25, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H.R. 8706, 86th Congress, in behalf of Mara Zorich, who was also the beneficiary of H.R. 8520, 85th Congress.

Since submitting our report of December 5, 1957, the beneficiary was adopted on April 25, 1959, by Mr. and Mrs. Luka Zorich, who are her uncle and aunt.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

A report from the Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, dated November 21, 1957, reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, D.C., November 21, 1957.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of July 12, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Mara Zorich, beneficiary of H.R. 8520, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Zablocki on July 2, 1957.

A report received from the American Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia states as follows:

"Mara Zoric is registered on the nonpreference section of the Yugoslav quota as of August 1, 1956. Her registration form shows that she was born on May 12, 1949, at Bosanska Krajina, Bosnia. She has tried on several occasions to apply for a nonimmigrant visa but has been refused each time as not bona fide, primarily because it was known that her uncle, Luka Zorich, of Milwaukee, wanted to adopt her and that such adoption was agreeable to her parents.

"The Embassy has no reason to believe that she will not be able to qualify for a visa in the event that H.R. 8520 is passed."

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Zablocki submitted the following affidavit in support of his bill:

## AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WISCONSIN  
*Milwaukee County, ss.*

We, Luka Zoric and Mary (Mara) Zoric, his wife, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:

1. That Luka Zoric and Mary Zoric are husband and wife and reside at 1401 Missouri Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis.; that Luka Zoric was naturalized a U.S. citizen at the circuit court of Milwaukee County on April 14, 1938, and was issued naturalization certificate No. 4435119, and that Mary Zoric was naturalized a U.S. citizen at the circuit court of Milwaukee County on May 10, 1939, and was issued naturalization certificate No. 4596471.

2. That Luka Zoric and Mary Zoric desire to adopt Mara Zoric, born May 12, 1949, the daughter of Luka Zoric's brother, Petar Zoric of Lipa kod Bihaca, Bosanska Krajina, Yugoslavia, and are in the process of commencing adoption proceedings in the courts of Yugoslavia.

3. This affidavit is executed for the purpose of expressing the intention of the affiants herein to adopt said Mara Zoric in the courts of Yugoslavia and to have said Mara Zoric reside with the affiants at the above residence in South Milwaukee, Wis.

4. That the affiants herein are financially able to provide for Mara Zoric and shall provide for the support of Mara Zoric as if she were their child by birth. The affiants herein have a savings account with the South Milwaukee Savings & Loan Association in the amount of \$9,225.44, see attached hereto a letter from said association, dated February 25, 1958; that the affiants herein have a savings account with the Security Savings & Loan Association in the amount of \$7,258.99, see letter attached hereto from said association, dated February 10, 1958; that Luka Zoric's gross earnings for 1957, were \$3,589.13 from U.S. Glue Division of Peter Cooper Corp., see letter attached hereto from said corporation, dated February 21, 1958; that the affiants herein are the joint owners of the residence located at 1401 Missouri Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wis., valued at approximately \$18,000, see letter attached hereto from the city of South Milwaukee, dated February 24, 1958.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wis., this 5th day of March 1958.

MARY ZORIC.

LUKA ZORIC.

Subscribed and sworn to and before me this 5th day of March 1958.

[SEAL]

EMIL DROBAC,  
*Notary Public, Milwaukee, Wis.*

My commission expires August 14, 1960.

*H.R. 9083, by Mr. Wharton—Antonietta Alfonsi*

The beneficiary is a 16-year-old native and citizen of Italy, who is an orphan. She was adopted in Italy in July of 1959 by her uncle and aunt, U.S. citizens who have three adult married children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated November 13, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., November 13, 1959.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9083) for the relief of Antonietta Alfonsi, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N.Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 16-year-old adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Alfonsi, citizens of the United States. According to the records of this Service, Mrs. Enrico Alfonsi is an alien who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner*.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ANTONIETTA ALFONSI,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9083

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Alfonsi, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiary, Antonietta Alfonsi, who was born on October 27, 1943, is a native, citizen and resident of Italy. She has had 2 years of grade school education. Her natural parents are deceased and she resides with the family of her married sister, Mrs. Emilio Colangelo, an Italian citizen, in San Benedetto, Aquila, Italy. The beneficiary has never been in the United States. Antonietta Alfonsi, a niece of Mr. Enrico Alfonsi, was adopted by the sponsors on July 25, 1959, by decree issued by the Tribunal for Minors, Aquila, Italy. The beneficiary is unemployed and has no assets. She receives partial support from her sister and the sponsors also send her between \$10 and \$25 a month besides food and clothing packages. The beneficiary has an older brother who is a citizen and resident of Italy.

The sponsors, Enrico Salvatore Alfonsi and Giuseppa Alfonsi, nee Capitoli, were born on May 26, 1893, and March 28, 1901, respectively, in Italy. Each has had 2 years of



grade school education. The male sponsor immigrated to the United States in 1910, and his wife arrived in this country for permanent residence in 1920. They were married on July 28, 1923 in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and reside at 9 Church Street, Wappinger Falls, N.Y. Mr. Alfonsi became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Camp Wadsworth, S.C. on June 15, 1918, while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War I. Mrs. Alfonsi, who filed a petition for naturalization in July 1959, has not yet been admitted to citizenship. Their three American-born children are married and reside with their families in this country. Mr. Alfonsi is a retired hat operator and his wife is employed as a sewing machine operator earning \$55 per week. Their joint assets consist of real property valued at \$10,000, savings of \$3,000 and personal effects worth \$3,000. Mr. Alfonsi receives social security benefits of \$94 a month and a veteran's pension from this Government of \$78.75 a month. The sponsors also receive \$40 a month in rents from their real property. Mr. Alfonsi served honorably in the U.S. Army from 1918 to 1919. He has two brothers and one sister who are residents and citizens of Italy. The female sponsor also has one brother and three sisters who are residents and citizens of Italy.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this bill.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 8, 1960.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your request for a report in the case of Antonietta Alfonsi, beneficiary of H.R. 9083, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Wharton on September 3, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Enrico Alfonsi, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, the beneficiary was born on October 27, 1943, at Gioia dei Marsi, Aquila, Italy, where she resided until 1955. Since that time she has resided with a married sister at San Benedetto. Both of her parents are deceased. She is not married. She has had 2 years of elementary schooling. Since she was not too eager to attend school her mother kept her at home to do the housework while she went out to work.

The beneficiary was examined by the U.S. Public Health Service physician at the consulate general on October 29, 1959, and was found medically qualified to receive a visa.

The beneficiary is registered as of July 8, 1958, under the nonpreference portion of the Italian quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,  
*Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Wharton, the author of H.R. 9083, submitted the following letter and statements in support of his bill:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, D.C., January 27, 1960.*

Re H.R. 9083, Miss Antonietta Alfonsi.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The beneficiary of the above bill is a 16-year-old Italian girl, who was adopted in Italy by her uncle and aunt, Mr. Enrico and Mrs. Giuseppa Alfonsi, of Wappingers Falls, N.Y.—the latter being residents of my congressional district.

Previously submitted to the committee were the original Italian adoption decree together with three English translations of same.

Enclosed with this communication are: (1) an affidavit attesting the American naturalization of the adoptive mother, which was effected December 4, 1959 (the adoptive father is also a naturalized citizen); (2) an affidavit of intent to adopt the beneficiary of the bill under New York State laws; and, (3) a copy of the adoptive parents last will and testament providing for the beneficiary's welfare in the event of their death.

I understand the Departments of State and Justice have submitted to your committee, their reports on the individuals involved.

It would appear that all is in order for the Immigration Subcommittee to hold a hearing on the legislation and in view of the anticipated early adjournment of Congress this year, any efforts you may be able to expend toward hastening such action, would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. ERNEST WHARTON,  
*U.S. Congressman.*

FRED VINCENT DAMANDA,  
COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
*Wappingers Falls, N.Y., January 20, 1960.*

*To Whom It May Concern:*

Giuseppa Alfonsi, residing at 9 Church Street, Wappingers Falls, N.Y., and wife of Enrico Alfonsi, residing at the same address became a naturalized citizen on December 4, 1959.

Naturalization No. 7640917; petition No. 7776.

GIUSEPPA ALFONSI.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
*County of Dutchess, ss:*

Enrico and Giuseppa Alfonsi, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That they are the adoptive parents of Antonietta Alfonsi, now a resident of Italy.

2. That we intend to adopt Antonietta Alfonsi under the laws of the State of New York, should she be admitted to the United States.

3. That we intend to abide by all the rules and regulations pertaining to adoptive parents and adoptive children.

4. That we willingly and knowingly affix our signatures to this document, signifying our knowledge and consent of the facts herein stated.

5. That we presently reside at 9 Church Street, Wappingers Falls, County of Dutchess and State of New York.

ENRICO ALFONSI, *Husband*  
GIUSEPPA ALFONSI, *Wife*

Sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1960.

FRED V. DAMANDA,  
*Notary Public, State of New York,*  
*Residing in Dutchess County.*

Commission expires March 30, 1960.

*H.R. 9168, by Mr. Thompson of New Jersey—Carmina Paolina Sabatucci*

The beneficiary is an 11-year-old native and citizen of Italy, residing in that country with her natural parents. She was adopted in Italy in March of 1959 by U.S. citizens. They have no children of their own, but the adoptive father of the beneficiary has two sons who were born of his first marriage.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated December 16, 1959, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., December 16, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9168) for the relief of Carmina Paolina Sabatucci, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Newark, N.J., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 11-year-old adopted daughter of a citizen of the United States. The bill would also provide that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILE RE CARMINA PAOLINA  
SABATUCCI, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9168

Information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Nazareno Sabatucci, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

Carmina Paolina Sabatucci, a native and citizen of Italy, was born on April 28, 1948, in Acquafondata, Frosinone, of parents Vincenzo and Ernesta Nerri. She was legally adopted by Nazareno and Theresa Sabatucci in Rome, Italy, in March 1959. The adoption was by proxy and arranged by the Italian consul in Trenton, N.J., through an attorney in Rome. The beneficiary has resided with her natural parents in Acquafondata from birth to the present time and now attends the fifth grade of elementary school in that village.

The adoptive parents first met the beneficiary while visiting Italy in 1953 to assist financially in the rebuilding of the war-torn abbey at Monte Cassino. They observed that the parents of the beneficiary had a large family and that the father, because of illness, was unable to obtain sufficient employment to properly support them. The Sabatuccis offered to adopt the beneficiary on a subsequent visit in 1958 and both parents consented in order to alleviate their poverty-stricken situation. The adoptive parents were born in Italy and are citizens of the United States. Nazareno Sabatucci was born July 16, 1890, in Ocoli, Frosinone and entered the United States for permanent residence in 1906. In 1911 he married Rosina Rocco and two sons were born of this marriage. His first wife died in 1919. In the same year he was naturalized and in 1920 married his present spouse, who helped to raise his two sons through childhood. Mrs. Theresa Sabatucci nee Nardone was born March 21, 1902, at Caira, Frosinone, Italy, and entered the United States for permanent residence in 1904. She derived U.S. citizenship through her marriage to Mr. Sabatucci.

Mr. and Mrs. Sabatucci have been in the restaurant business in Evesboro, N.J., since 1939. They own unencumbered real estate valued at \$63,000. They have savings in the amount of \$4,500 and own a 1957 Cadillac valued at \$4,000. They have furnishings and appliances valued at \$5,000.

A visa petition for the beneficiary was approved on April 5, 1959, according her fourth preference under the appropriate immigration quota. However, the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is presently oversubscribed. The beneficiary is not eligible for a nonquota visa as an orphan inasmuch as her natural parents are residing together and she has not been abandoned. The adoptive parents have paid for the beneficiary's passage to the United States and have made arrangements with the Italian Line to have her cared for en route.



The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 19, 1959.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of September 17, 1959, requesting a report in the case of Carmina Paolina Sabatucci beneficiary of H.R. 9168, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Thompson on September 9, 1959. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mrs. Theresa Sabatucci, a citizen of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, the beneficiary was born on April 28, 1948, at Acquafondata, Frosinone, Italy, the child of Vincenzo and Ernestina Antonucci Neri, with whom she presently resides. She is in her fourth year of elementary school. She was adopted by Mrs. Tomasina Theresa Nardone Sabatucci, a distant relative of the Neri family, before the Court of Appeals of Rome, Italy, on February 25, 1959. She has two brothers, one aged 22, who lives away from home, and the other, aged 19, who works as a farm laborer and lives at home. The beneficiary's father, who owns a small plot of land insufficient for his family's needs, works as a day laborer on other farms in the area on an average of 15 days a month, receiving the equivalent of 48 to 65 cents a day. During the winter months he is unable to find outside work.

On the basis of a petition filed by her adoptive mother on March 31, 1959, the beneficiary is registered as of that date under the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

Pursuant to an examination on October 2, 1959, the beneficiary was found medically qualified to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON, *Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 9435, by Mr. Pucinski—Maria Jozefa Koziol*

The beneficiary is a 15-year-old native and citizen of Poland, who resides in that country with her natural mother, her foster father, and a half sister. She was adopted in Poland in 1959 by U.S. citizens, who are also her great aunt and uncle. They have five natural children, all of whom are married.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated March 25, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 25, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9435) for the relief of Maria Jozefa Piekosz-Koziol, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Chicago, Ill., office of this Service, which has custody of these files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Maria Jozefa Koziol.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 15-year-old adopted daughter of U.S. citizens, who are her granduncle and grandaunt. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIA JOZEFA KOZIOL,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9435

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Karol Koziol, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

Maria Jozefa Koziol, formerly Maria Jozefa Piekosz, a native and citizen of Poland, was born on September 11, 1944. In a proceeding before a court in Warsaw, Poland, in 1959, she was declared to be the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Karol Koziol of Chicago, Ill. She was born out of wedlock to Mrs. Koziol's niece, who consented to the adoption. The beneficiary resides in Poland with her mother, her foster father, and her half sister, who are natives and citizens of Poland. The beneficiary completed 5 years of school in Poland. She has no income or assets. She is supported by her adoptive parents, who send food, clothing, and money to the beneficiary and her family.

A visa petition filed by Karol Koziol to accord the beneficiary fourth preference status in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved on August 20, 1959. According to the latest available information, this portion of the quota for Poland, to which the beneficiary is chargeable, is oversubscribed.

Mr. and Mrs. Karol Koziol, who reside at 5224 West Montana Avenue, Chicago, Ill., are 65 and 62 years of age, respectively. They are natives of Poland. They were married in Chicago, Ill., in 1916. They have five children, all of whom are married. Mr. Koziol was naturalized as a citizen

of the United States on November 5, 1930, and Mrs. Koziol was naturalized on May 18, 1939.

Mr. Koziol, a carpenter for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, earns \$100 a week. Mr. and Mrs. Koziol own real estate valued at \$35,000 and receive \$95 a month in rentals from their tenants. They have personal effects valued at \$6,000.

The Acting Director, Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, March 23, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of January 15, 1960, requesting a report on the case of Maria Jozefa Piekosz-Koziol, beneficiary of H.R. 9435, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Pucinski on January 6, 1960. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Karol Koziol, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, the beneficiary was born on September 11, 1944, at Bieleza, pow. Brzesko, woj. Krakow, Poland. She has completed 7 years of schooling. She is residing with her uncle, Mr. Jan Szindler, at ul. Zamkowa 14, Baranow Sandomierski, Poland. She is the natural child of Aniela Piekosz and Jan Babraj, and resided with her natural mother at wies Warys, poczta Borzecin, powiat Brzesko, Poland, until she was adopted through the Polish courts on May 9, 1959, by her adoptive parents, Mr. and Mrs. Koziol. Mrs. Koziol is the beneficiary's maternal aunt. Her natural mother is now married to Jozef Klich and they have a small farm which they operate as their sole means of income. Her natural father has also married. He is a laborer earning very low wages, and has a wife and five other children to support.

The beneficiary is registered as of July 2, 1959, under the fourth preference portion of the Polish quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

The beneficiary has been examined and was found medically qualified to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 9445, by Mr. Walter—Leszek Sharetzsky*

The beneficiary is a 16-year-old native and citizen of Poland, who resides in that country with his natural parents and three brothers. He was adopted in Poland in August of 1959 by her aunt and uncle, U. S. citizens.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated February 24, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., February 24, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9445) for the relief of Leszek Sharetzsky (formerly Sajdera), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Philadelphia, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 16-year-old adopted alien son of U.S. citizens. The bill provides that the parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The committee may wish to delete the superfluous reference in the bill to section 203 (a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Poland.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE LESZEK SHARETZSKY  
(FORMERLY SAJDERA), BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9445

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Sharetzsky, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, whose family name prior to adoption was Sajdera, was born on August 14, 1943, in Poland and is a citizen of that country. He is single and resides with his parents and three brothers at Grady, Poland. The beneficiary is in the eighth grade of public school. He was adopted in the district court at Dabrowa Tarnowska, Poland, by Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Sharetzsky on August 8, 1959. He has no income or assets and is supported by his adoptive parents who send him \$10 a month.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, Antonio Sharetzsky, was born on September 14, 1891, in Russia. He entered the United States in 1913 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on October 31, 1927, at New York, N.Y. Mr. Sharetzsky served in the U.S. Army from October 12, 1917, until his honorable discharge on October 18, 1918. He was employed as a fur ironer until his retirement in 1955. Mr. Sharetzsky now operates a farm at Mount Bethel, Pa. He receives social security benefits in the amount of \$103 a month, \$78.75 a month as the result of his



service with the U.S. Army, and \$35 a month from the retirement fund of the Furriers' Union of which he is a member. Mr. Sharetzsky also has an income from his farm which amounts to approximately \$2,000 a year.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Stefania Sharetzsky, was born on December 27, 1911, at Ludlow, Mass. and is a citizen of the United States. She was employed as a cleaner by the New York Telephone Co., New York, N.Y., until her retirement in 1957. Mrs. Sharetzsky and the beneficiary's mother are sisters. She stated that she communicated with the beneficiary's parents and arranged for his adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharetzsky were married on March 12, 1944, at Brooklyn, N.Y. No children have been born to them. They reside on a 54-acre farm at Mount Bethel, Pa. Their assets consist of their farm which is valued at \$20,000, personal property valued at \$2,000, and a bank account in the amount of \$5,000.

The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, April 6, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of January 15, 1960, requesting a report in the case of Leszek Sharetzsky (formerly Sajdera), beneficiary of H.R. 9445, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Walter on January 6, 1960. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Stefania and Antoni Sharetzsky, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

According to information received from the American Embassy at Warsaw, Poland, the beneficiary was born on August 14, 1943, at Grady, pow. Dabrowa Tarnowska, woj. Krakow, Poland, where he is living with his natural parents, Wladislaw and Maria Sajdera. He completed 7 years of grammar school and is working as a farmer. His natural parents are poor farmers who must support a large number of adults and children, as well as a chronically ill younger brother of the beneficiary. The parents were unable to further the beneficiary's education, and so relinquished him to his aunt and uncle, by whom he was adopted on August 31, 1959.

After a recent examination the beneficiary was found medically qualified to receive a visa.

The beneficiary is registered as of September 2, 1959, under the nonpreference portion of the Polish quota, which is heavily over-subscribed. Consequently, he must anticipate a protracted waiting period before his case could be actively considered.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Walter, the author of H.R. 9445, supplied the committee with the following affidavit in support of his bill:

100-100000

[Translation]

## DETERMINATION

DISTRICT COURT—IN DABROWA TARNOWSKA

(Sygn. No. 656/59)

AUGUST 8, 1959.

District Court in Dabrowska Tarnowska with the following persons present: District Judge Mgr. M. Zaprzal; jurors: J. Basta and St. Sawicki, and court stenographer T. Dziura, on the 8th day of August 1959, after full consideration of the application of Wladyslaw and Maria Sajder, residing in Grady, regarding adoption of their son Leszek, has rendered the following decision, that Sajdera Leszek, born on the 14th day of August 1943, in Grady, son of Wladyslaw and Maria born Lata, was adopted by Stefania and Antoni Sharetzsky, residing in RDE, Mount Bethel, Pa., United States of America.

## CONCLUSIONS

Stefania Sharecka is the sister of Maria Sajdera, mother of Leszek and resides together with her husband Antoni in America, at the above-mentioned address, where they own a farm consisting of 54 acres of land; besides they have assets in the amount of \$7,500.

The parents of Leszek Sajdera are owners of a small farm as shows the certificate of Pres. G.R.N. in Medrzechow No. 478/59 as of August 31, 1959, and that the farm has an income of 15,470.00 zlotys, from which they are supporting six persons including three infant children.

During the war operations they were completely ruined, and from their own means they are unable to secure higher education for the infant Leszek, the more so, because the father of the infant Wladyslaw Sajdera has heart trouble.

Doctor's certificate of Dr. J. Kopec issued on July 31, 1959, shows that Leszek Sajdera is healthy, free of any infectious diseases.

The parents together with the infant had expressed their agreement for his adoption through Stefania and Antoni Sharecky, since all conditions required by the State of Pennsylvania have been complied with for this adoption. The court in agreement with Art. 23, statute of August 2, 1926, Dz. U. z 13, K.26 No. 101 poz. 581 has consented to the adoption as herein above mentioned.

On the original are the proper signatures. Conformity with the original is hereby attested:

———, *Chief Clerk.*

I hereby attest the validity of the above determination:

MGR. R. KULEZA. *District Judge.*

Dabrowa Tarnowska, 31st day of August 1959.

Official seal of the District Court in Dabrowa Tarnowska.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ss:

*County of Kings,*

I, Wacław R. Rzepniewski, residing at 674 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above translation from Polish to English language is exact and true to my best knowledge and belief and that said translation has been made by me this 22d day of September 1959.

I am familiar with the Polish and English languages and have been translating documents from Polish to English for the last 11 years.

WACŁAW R. RZEPNIEWSKI.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September 1959.

[SEAL]

JOHN C. ROZANSKI,  
*Notary Public, State of New York;*

Commission expires March 30, 1961.

*H.R. 9616, by Mr. Moore—Krystallia Sanderson (also known as Kristallia Mandaka)*

The beneficiary is a 9-year-old native and citizen of Greece, who resides in that country with her natural parents, two sisters, and a brother. She was adopted in Greece in February of 1956 by her uncle and aunt, citizens of the United States, who have no natural children.

The facts in this case are contained in a letter dated March 25, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 25, 1960.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9616) for the relief of Krystallia Sanderson, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Kristallia Mandaka.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 9-year-old adopted alien daughter of U.S. citizens. The bill provides that the parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE KRYSTALLIA SANDER-  
SON, BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9616

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Sanderson, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, whose correct name is Kristallia Mandaka, was born in Greece on May 28, 1950, and is a citizen of that country. She was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Sanderson in the court at Canea, Crete, Greece, on February 9, 1956. Although the beneficiary's name was not changed at the time of her adoption, she has used the name Crystal Sanderson since that time. The beneficiary resides with her parents, two sisters, and one brother at Canea, Crete, Greece, where she is in the fourth grade of public school. She has no income or assets and is supported by her adoptive parents.

The beneficiary's adoptive father, Angelo Sanderson, was born on March 25, 1897, in Greece. He entered the United States in 1912 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on November 13, 1924, at New Cumberland, W. Va. Mr. Sanderson owns and operates a cigar and candy company at Weirton, W. Va., from which he derives an income of approximately \$4,000 a year.

The beneficiary's adoptive mother, Kristallis Sanderson, was born on Dec. 19, 1904, in Greece. She entered the United States for permanent residence in 1925 and became a citizen of this country through naturalization on November 12, 1929, at New Cumberland, W. Va. Mrs. Sanderson is the director of a radio program at Weirton, W. Va., for which she receives \$1,000 a year. The beneficiary's father and Mrs. Sanderson are brother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Sanderson were married in Paris, France, on November 19, 1925. No children have been born to them. They reside at Weirton, W. Va. Their assets consist of their home in Weirton valued at \$32,000, stocks and bonds valued at \$35,000, bank accounts in the amount of approximately \$2,400, and two automobiles valued at \$1,600. Mr. Sanderson carried \$5,000 in life insurance and Mrs. Sanderson carries \$2,000 in life insurance. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have contributed \$25 a month toward the support of the beneficiary since her birth.

A petition filed by Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Sanderson to grant the beneficiary fourth preference in the issuance of an immigrant visa was approved by this Service in May 8, 1956. However, numbers under the fourth preference portion of of the quota for Greece are unavailable.



The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington.*

HON. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of January 22, 1960, requesting a report in the case of Krystallia Sanderson, beneficiary of H.R. 9616, 86th Congress, introduced by Mr. Moore on January 13, 1960. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Angelo Sanderson, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, that the beneficiary was born Kristallia Mantaka in May 1950 at Canea, Crete, Greece, where she resides with her natural parents, who have three other children. The father is in poor health and unable to work. The family is supported by relatives in Greece and in the United States, chiefly by Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Sanderson being the beneficiary's paternal aunt. The beneficiary was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, who filed a petition which was approved April 26, 1956. The beneficiary is attending the fourth grade in public school at Canea.

An examination conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service on February 24, 1960, showed the beneficiary to be medically qualified to receive a visa.

The beneficiary is registered as of January 24, 1954, under the fourth preference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily oversubscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

The beneficiary does not know her adoptive parents, who visited the family before she was born. She said that she loved her aunt although she had not seen her and that she wanted to go to the United States where she would have a better life.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

*H.R. 9798, by Mrs. Green of Oregon—Joanin P. Demas*

The beneficiary is a year and 6 months old. He is a native and citizen of Greece who resides in that country with his natural parents. He was adopted in Greece in September of 1959 by citizens of the United States.

The facts in this case are contained in a report dated March 24, 1960, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
*Washington, D.C., March 24, 1960.*

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H.R. 9798) for the relief of Joanin P. Demas, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Portland, Oreg., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 1-year-old adopted son of a U.S. citizen. The bill further provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JOANIN P. DEMAS,  
BENEFICIARY OF H.R. 9798

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Demas. Mrs. Demas is the adoptive mother of the beneficiary.

Joanin P. Demas, formerly Ioannis Anast. Karamanos, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on September 2, 1958. He has never been in the United States. He was adopted in a Greek court on September 28, 1959, by Mrs. Peter C. Demas. He is the youngest child of Anastasios P. Karamanos and his wife, Helen, who are distantly related to Mrs. Demas. The natural parents are in Greece, and agreed to the adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Demas, the interested parties, reside in Portland, Oreg. Mr. Demas was born in Greece on May 25, 1894. He was naturalized as a U.S. citizen on January 23, 1919, while in the military service at Camp Meade, Md. He received an honorable discharge after service in World War I. Mrs. Demas was born in Greece on August 15, 1905. She was naturalized as a U.S. citizen on April 20, 1937, in Portland, Oreg. Mr. and Mrs. Demas were married in Greece on October 8, 1927. They have stated this is their only marriage. They have two daughters, ages 23 and 19 years, who are U.S. citizens and who reside with them.

Mr. Demas stated that he owns and operates the Demas Tavern in Portland, Oreg. His annual net profit from the operation of this business is about \$4,200. Mr. and Mrs. Demas own a home valued at \$25,000. In addition they own real and personal property valued at \$125,000, on

which they receive an annual net income of \$6,000. There are no encumbrances on this property. Mr. Demas carries life insurance policies with a face value of \$22,000.

The Acting Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, March 28, 1960.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of February 4, 1960, requesting a report regarding the case of Joanin P. Demas, beneficiary of H.R. 9798, 86th Congress, introduced by Mrs. Green of Oregon on January 20, 1960. The bill would make the beneficiary the child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Demas, citizens of the United States, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

It appears from information received from the American Embassy at Athens, Greece, that the beneficiary, also known as Ioannis Panagiotis Dimas, was born on September 2, 1958, at Manesi, Naflion, Greece. He is living with his natural parents, Mr. Anastasios Karamonos and his wife, Eleni, nee Koutsouraki, who stated that Mrs. Demas is Mrs. Karamonos' aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Karamonos have one other child and although they seem to be in moderate circumstances, there is no evidence of destitution. The natural parents said they were willing to give the beneficiary up because of Mrs. Demas' desire to have a child in her home and because he will receive more opportunities than they could ever afford him.

On February 23, 1960, the beneficiary was examined and found medically qualified to receive a visa.

An examination of the facts in the case has led to the conclusion that the beneficiary, adopted directly from his natural parents, who apparently are able to support him, is not an eligible orphan within the meaning of section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957, as amended. Additionally, since he has not resided with his adoptive parents for the 2-year period required under section 101(b)(1)(E) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, he would not be entitled to receive a nonquota immigrant visa under section 101(a)(27)(A) of the act.

The beneficiary is registered as of October 16, 1959, under the nonpreference portion of the Greek quota, which is heavily over-subscribed. Consequently, an indefinite period of waiting must be anticipated before active consideration could be given to the case.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT J. CAVANAUGH,  
*Acting Director, Visa Office.*

*S. 2790—Ritsuko Mori (Susan Belinda Luther)*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., March 14, 1960.

A-11236891

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 2790) for the relief of Ritsuko Mori (Susan Belinda Luther), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Baltimore, Md., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 6-year-old adopted daughter of citizens of the United States. The bill provides that the natural parents of the beneficiary shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

As a quota immigrant, the child would be chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE RITSUKO MORI (SUSAN BELINDA LUTHER), BENEFICIARY OF S. 2790

Information concerning this case was obtained from Sgt. Richard Almon Luther, and his wife, Georgia, the adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

Susan Belinda Luther, who was formerly known as Ritsuko Mori, was born on December 6, 1953, in Roppan, Koshu-ku, Gushikawamura, Okinawa, and is a citizen of Japan. She resides at Misawa, Japan, where she is being cared for by Sgt. and Mrs. Frank G. White. Sgt. and Mrs. Frank G. White are being compensated by the adoptive parents for the care they are giving the beneficiary. Sergeant White is a member of the U.S. Air Force stationed at the Misawa Air Force Base, Japan. Sergeant and Mrs. White have agreed to take care of the beneficiary until May 1960, at which time Sergeant White is to be reassigned to the United States. The adoptive parents have indicated that no arrangements have been made to care for the beneficiary abroad beyond May 1960. They are relying upon the timely enactment of private legislation which would permit the beneficiary to accompany Sergeant and Mrs. White on their return to this country. The beneficiary's natural mother, a citizen of Japan and of Japanese racial extraction, was last known to have immigrated to the United States with her husband, a citizen member of the U.S. Air Force. The identity of the beneficiary's natural father is unknown. The beneficiary was adopted by Sergeant and Mrs. Luther in court proceedings at Hachinohe, Japan, on June 6, 1958.



In July 1958, Sergeant and Mrs. Luther applied to the American consul in Tokyo, Japan, for a visa in behalf of the beneficiary under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957. The application was denied after the beneficiary was found not to be an eligible orphan as required under that section of law, for the reason that her parentage was in dispute. The committee may desire to request the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to secure additional information in this connection.

Sgt. Richard Almon Luther was born on August 13, 1919, in Chicago, Ill. He married Georgia Irene Wall on December 2, 1940, in Ridgeland, S.C. This is his only marriage. No children have been born to them. Sergeant and Mrs. Luther adopted Edna Jen Luther, a citizen of Japan, on July 13, 1956, in Hachinohe, Japan. Their adopted daughter, an orphan, age 5, was paroled into the United States on September 5, 1958, at Honolulu, Hawaii. Her status was adjusted to that of a permanent resident of the United States on April 15, 1959, under section 4 of the act of September 11, 1957. Sergeant Luther is a career airman, having enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in 1939. He holds the rank of technical sergeant and earns \$390 a month from his military service. He is stationed at Andrews Air Force Base, Md. He resides with his family at R.F.D. No. 3, Box 57, Brandywine, Md. He has a high school education. His mother resides in Los Angeles, Calif. His father is deceased.

Georgia Irene Luther, who has also been known as Georgia Irene Downing, was born on September 4, 1909, in Jacksonville, Fla. She has married on two occasions. She married William Wall, a U.S. citizen, in 1924 in South Carolina. Three children, all of whom are now married, were born of her first marriage. Mr. Wall died in 1936. Mrs. Luther is a housewife. She completed elementary school and 1 year of high school. Her parents are deceased.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, April 29, 1960.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*U.S. Senate.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of the Air Force with respect to S. 2790, 86th Congress, a bill for the relief of Ritsuko Mori (Susan Belinda Luther).

S. 2790 provides that, for the purposes of sections 101(a)(27)(A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ritsuko Mori (Susan Belinda Luther), a minor child (6 years of age), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of T. Sgt. and Mrs. Richard A. Luther, citizens of the United States. Further, it provides that the natural parents of Ritsuko Mori shall not, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Sergeant and Mrs. Luther adopted the child in Japan on June 4, 1958, and a decree was entered in the Hachinohe branch of the Aomori district family court consenting to her adoption by Sergeant and Mrs. Luther. Shigeo Mori and his wife, Teruko Mori, the persons whose names appear on the family register (record of birth) as the parents of this child consented to the adoption.

Subsequently, it was found that the child's mother is actually one Tomiko Nishimatsu, a cousin of Mrs. Mori. Since this information then made the child's parentage subject to question, she was found to be ineligible for admittance to the United States as an alien orphan under the provisions of the act of September 11, 1947 (Public Law 85-316). Sergeant Luther later obtained a consent of adoption from the natural mother; however, that consent alone was not accepted by the U.S. consular officials in Tokyo as being sufficient to establish the eligibility of the child for admission to the United States under the provisions of that act. Thereafter, a notarized release and consent to the adoption, dated April 6, 1959, was forwarded to the American Embassy in Tokyo by the natural mother who was then residing in Newburgh, N.Y. A copy of that document and a translation of family court case No. 807, Hachinohe branch of the Aomori district family court are attached.

From information furnished by Sergeant Luther, it appears that the child was abandoned by her natural mother, was given away by her registered parents and was being moved from family to family when Sergeant Luther and his wife became aware of her existence. Thus, it may be assumed that she was, in fact, a homeless orphan at the time of her adoption by the Luthers. Notwithstanding this and the fact that consent for her adoption was later obtained from the natural mother, her eligibility for admission to the United States under the provisions of the act of September 11, 1957, could not be established. While it is obvious that the facts relating to this child's birth were not accurately recorded on the Japanese family register for reasons which are not readily apparent, it is inconceivable that the Luthers could have had any control over such inaccuracies.

Sergeant Luther is now a member of the 95th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Md. He is a career noncommissioned officer and is held in high regard by his commander.

In view of the foregoing and the further fact that arrangements for the proper care of this adopted child in Japan beyond May 1960 are in doubt, the Department of the Air Force recommends the prompt enactment of S. 2790.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS S. THOMPSON,  
*Special Assistant for Manpower,  
Personnel and Reserve Forces.*

APRIL 18, 1960.

DEAR SENATOR GOLDWATER: We want to thank you for all you are doing toward helping us get our little girl, Ritsuko Mori (Susan Belinda Luther), to us.

Senator Goldwater, we don't know what is going to happen to her in the next 30 days. The family she has been staying with almost 2 years is coming back to the United States next month and the only way she can be kept on the base is through you and the Red Cross. She is in school now and she can't speak Japanese. We tried so hard to bring her with us but her family register was so messed up and we tried to explain this to the Embassy but nothing helped. It hurt us so much to leave her over there.

She has no one to care for her, no one to leave her with, and we don't know what is going to happen to her. We love her so much and need her as she needs us.

I only wish there was a way for the people she is living with to bring her over here next month or possibly my husband could go to Japan and bring her home.

She is so small and so kind and good and we want her here in the United States with us desperately. She is 6 years old, 36 inches tall, and her weight is 35 to 40 pounds.

We hope so much that the bill will pass the Senate and the House of Representatives and will be signed by the President and then our little girl can come home.

Sincerely,

T. SGT. AND MRS. RICHARD LUTHER.

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SWORN STATEMENT

JUNE 16, 1958.

Permanent domicile: No. 596, Ohaza, Setaki, Amagi-mura, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken, Japan.

Present address: Care of Richard A. Luther, S-127-D, Misawa Airbase, Omisawa-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-ken, Japan.

Name of child: Ritsuko Mori (female).

Date of birth: December, 6, 1953.

I hereby swear that the above-mentioned child, who is registered as the first daughter of Shigeo Mori and Teruko Mori in Japanese family register, was actually born between American citizen (Nisei) and the undersigned out of wedlock.

I swear that the above statement is true and correct.

[SEAL]

TOMIKO NISHIMATSU.

I hereby affirm that I have truthfully and faithfully translated the above document to the best of my ability.

HIRONOBU SASAKI,  
*Base Interpreter, Hq., 6139th Air Base Group, Misawa Airbase.*

TOMIKO NISHIMATSU.

Subscribed and sworn to this 6th day of April 1959 at Hobart, Delaware County, N.Y., United States of America.

KERMIT CANTWELL,  
*Notary Public, State of New York.*

Commission expires March 30, 1960.

## WRITTEN CONSENT FOR ADOPTION

MARCH 9, 1958.

Name of adoptee: Ritsuko Mori (female).

Date of birth: December 6, 1953.

Permanent domicile: 596, Oaza Setaki, Amagi-mura, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken.

Present address: S-127-D, Misawa Airbase, Omisawa-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-ken.

The above-mentioned child is the first daughter of ours, Shigeo Mori and Teruko Mori, but we have a hardship to educate and to grown up the said daughter with us. Since the said child is minor, we hereby give our consent for the adoption as the guardians, regarding the adoption between my daughter and Richard A. Ruther and Georgia I. Ruther. We hereby irrevocably agree and give our consent as the above.

We also agree and give our consent irrevocably that the said couple are able to take the said daughter with them as their adopted daughter when they go back to their mother country.

We hereby release our parents' right to the said couple and agree that the said couple are able to take any action, legal procedure, and other necessary or deemed necessary action for the best interest of the said child on the matter of custody, mental and spiritual education, education and other matters. We also agree that during the time of adoption procedure the said couple are able to keep custody of the said child under their care.

[SEAL]

SHIGEO MORI, *Father.*

[SEAL]

TERUKO MORI, *Mother.*

596, Oaza Setaki, Amagi-mura, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken.

Present address: 298-1, Roppa, Koshu-ku, Gushikawa-mura, Okinawa.

Witness:

[SEAL]

SHIZUE SATO.

Born: March 2, 1933.

Permanent domicile: 994, Oaza Setaki, Amagi-mura, Oshima-gun, Kagoshima-ken.

Present address: Care of Yamada Midwife's, 6-chome, Honcho, Omisawa-machi, Kamikita-gun, Aomori-ken.

I hereby affirm that I have truthfully and faithfully translated the above document to the best of my ability.

AKIRA OUCHI, *Adviser.*

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in each case included in the joint resolution, is of the opinion that the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 678), as amended, should be enacted.

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